THE BOMBAY COURIER

[PUBLISHED TWICE A WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

SATURDAY, 11 JANUARY, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

CE is hereby given, that a GENE-AL QUARTER SESSIONS of the , will be held at my Office, on Monday the 13th instant, at 12 o'clock, noon.

G. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

Bombay, Town Hall, th January, 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATION having been made to the Surpreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Letters of Administration of the estate, and effects of COONVERJEE BHICKAJEE, late of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, may be granted to BYRAMJEE BHICKAJEE, the Brother of the said deceased, all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 9th day of January, 1834.

H. E. SOUTHOUSE,
PROCTOR

જાહેર ખબર

...નો રહેવાશી પારશી અરનાર ...મીખાજની રાયરવે માલ મીલકતનુ અણમીયારનામુ લેવા ૨૦૧૩ ઈ.સ. મુમબઇની ...ુદીકોરની ઝુપરીમ કોરટમાં એ અરનાર ...ો લાજ બેરામજી જીજીભાજીએ અરજ કરી છે જે મકતે મલે—એ વાસતે રાયરવે લોકો ...ખોજ કેનાં બાબરાતા કોમે તેનાંમાતે અ ...રમાગે—તા. ૮ મી જનવારી ૧૮૩૪ ઈ.

કેય—જ—શાકુઠકાકુરા

વકીલ.

CONTRACT FOR WINES AND SPIRITS FOR THE CANTEEN OF H. M'S. 4TH (QUEEN'S OWN) LIGHT DRAGOONS.

PERSONS wishing to Contract for the supply of Wines and Spirits for the Canteen of H. M's. 4th (Queen's Own) Light Dragoons for eleven months, commencing on the 1st. February, 1834, and ending 31st Decemb... requested to send sealed Tenders ... to the Regimental Quarter Mas... the 20th day of January, instant, ...ates at which they will supply ...

...,..... per dozen.
London Market Madeira,..... per gallon.
Cognac Brandy,..... per gallon.
Hollands Gin..... per gallon.

Each Tender to be accompanied by Samples; Carriage paid.

The above Wines and Spirits to be delivered at Kirkee in such quantities as may from time to time be required, free of carriage and every other expense, and to be at the risk of the Contractor until their arrival.

Kirkee, 11th January, 1834.

FIRST BOMBAY LAUDABLE SOCIETY.

IT is hereby notified, that a final dividend will be payable on 20th February next, at our office, to the parties entitled to benefit by the lapsed Shares in this society.

W. NICOL & CO.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Rampart Row, 11th January, 1834.

MESSRS. SHOTTON AND CO.

TO JOHN BECKWITH, ESQ.
Executive Trustee of Messrs. Shotton and Co

SIR.—MAJOR HICKES having resigned the Office of Trustee of Messrs. SHOTTON and CO. in consequence of his approaching departure from Bombay, we request you to convene a meeting of Creditors according to the provisions of the Deed for the purpose of appointing a new Trustee.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

(Signed) WILLIAM NEWNHAM.
" THOMAS MORGAN, *Lieut. Col.*
By his Attornies, FORBES AND Co.
" WILLIAM LARDNER, *Captain.*
By his Attornies, REMINGTON AND Co.
E. M. Ennis, *Lieut.* By his Attornies, LECKIE AND Co.

In compliance with the above requisition I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Creditors of Messrs. SHOTTON AND Co. will be held at my office on Monday the 13th instant, at noon, for the purpose above specified.

JOHN BECKWITH,
Executive Trustee of Shotton and Co.

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN A FEW DAYS,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK for the present year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published; together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

NOTICE.—On Friday the 17th inst. Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO., will submit for sale by public auction at the Parsonage House, near Byculla, the Household Furniture and property of the Rev. H. DAVIES proceeding to Europe. The same comprizes, Couches, Chairs, Dining and Breakfast Tables, Tea Poys, Hanging Lamps, and Lustres, wall Shades, writing Table, a Grand Piano Forte by Broadwood, an 8 day clock by Morris, Cots and Bedding, Floor Mats, bed and dressing Room Furniture.

A London built Barouche by Stubbs and Hancock.

A do. do. Stanhope with Harness by Hobson.

A do. do. Coach.

Pair of Carriage Horses, Harness and Sundry table requisites. The property will be on view, one day (Thursday 16th instant) preceding the sale and Catalogues be then issued.

FOR SALE,

A LONDON built Landaulett, and pair of well matched serviceable arab Horses and Harness.

Also, three powerful Grey Carriage Horses, particulars of which may be known on application, to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE & CO.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction, on Monday next, the 13th instant, at their Rooms, sundry articles of Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, a pair of Pistols in case, by Mortimer, Carpets, Cooking Utensils, Camp Chest of Drawers, and Bullock Trunks, a quantity of Beer and Lisbon Wine, Palanquins, single poled Tents and Rowties, a small collection of valuable Books, amongst which are Molesworth's Mahratta Dictionary, Shakspeare and Gilchrist's Hindoostanee Dictionaries, Henry's Bible, State Trials, Starkie on Evidence, Selwyn's Nisi Prius, East's Pleas of the Crown, Russell on Crimes, &c. &c. The property of two officers embarked for England—Also, to close an account, a handsome set of cut Glass Ware, Reams of Foolscap paper, Europe bound blank Books, Large Bengal Table Cloths, two sets of Handsome Gold and Pearl Necklaces complete, knives and forks, and various other articles.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

FOR Sale,—A bay Saddle Horse, late the Property of a field officer, price Rupees 350.

ALSO,

A very Handsome Patent double actioned Harp by DODDS, Foreman to "Errard," with case of strings. Leather covers, Blackwood upright case, and travelling case, lined with Tin. Apply to EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. RITCHIE, STEUART, AND CO., Rankin's Pale Sherry in 6 dozen cases, at Rs. 15 per dozen.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1834.

THE Valuable Household Property, Carriages, Horses &c. of Col. Baumgardt's for sale by auction. BECK & CO. will submit for public outcry, on Monday the 20th instant, at his residence in Colabah, the whole of Colonel Baumgardt's valuable Household and other Property, comprising chiefly as follows, vizt:—Damask covered Couches, Mahogany and Jackwood Chairs, round Card and Sofa Tables, an Ottoman, Sideboard, a pair of handsome Pier Tables with marble tops, Screens, Easy Chairs, portable Book Cases, Cheval Glass, Wardrobes, Presses, Footstools, a set of capital teakwood dining Tables, sufficiently large for 24 persons, dressing Tables, &c. Most of the above made to orber by an eminent Cabinet maker, in Calcutta, 2 handsome 6 light Chandeliers, Hanging Lamps, wall-shades with gilt brackets, a square Piano forte by Broadwood-Cambay Carpets, a handsome dinner service of Spodes ware, with tea and coffee cups, to match, elegant Porcelain Dessert Do. a well stored sideboard of Plate, consisting of Dishes, Spoons, Forks, an Egg Frame, soup, milk and sauce Ladles, &c. Plated ware comprising, Beef steak and Curry Dishes, Pickle and Cruit stands, large and small Salvers, a handsome Epergne, Wine coolers, soup and sauce Tureens, a neat breakfast service, comprising, Tea, Coffee, Butter, Sugar and Milk Pots, Bottle stands, muffineers &c An extensive assortment of elegant Table Glass Ware, a few choice Wines, a small Library of Books, a military saddle complete, Capital Carriage, Buggy and Saddle Horses, Children's Ponies, a nearly new London built Chariot with a capital Buggy and Harness, a Palanquin, and a variety of other articles; particulars of all which will appear in Catalogues three days prior to the sale, when the property will be on view.

N. B. The tide on the 20th being favorable for crossing, it is hoped that the sale will be numerously attended.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BECK AND CO.—On Tuesday next, 14th instant, will dispose of by public outcry, and for the most part without any limit, the following collection of goods, viz:—an Invoice of Silver Plate, comprising Table, Dessert, and Tea Spoons, Table and Dessert Forks, Soup and Milk Ladles, Fish Knives, &c. &c. Sundry Plated ware consisting of Bottle Stands, Salvers, Cruit and Liquor Frames, Table Candlesticks, &c. &c. fine and coarse Russia Duck, China Floor matting, double and single, 80 boxes of real Manilla Segars, Sundry Wines, Beer, and Liquors, a great variety of useful household Furniture, and at 1 P. M. a few vehicles, serviceable Buggy and Saddle Horses.

Forbes Street 11th January, 1834.

WANTED,

THE BOMBAY CALENDARS, including the Army Lists, or the Army Lists alone, if published separately, for the years 1800-1801-2-3 and 4, for which a liberal price will be paid.

Apply to RAGONATH HURRYCHUNDJEE, Nesbit Lane.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.,

A fresh batch of Brown's Cantenac Claret, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at 20 Rs. per dozen.

Cockburn's Leith Sherry, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Golden Sherry from Cockburn and Campbell, of Edinburgh, in 6 doz. cases, at 24 Rs. per do.

Schiedam Gin, in cases and carboys.

SHERRY of various qualities in cases of 3 dozen, at from Rs. 33 to Rs. 75 per case. Apply to DUNCAN GIBB and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 11th Jan. 1834.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. LECKIE and Co.,

Bass' Pale Ale, at Rs. 45 per hhd.
Ind and Smith's do " 35 "
Barclay's do do " 35 "

Apply to SHAPOORJEE NASSERWANJEE.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO, the following Wines:—

Very old rich Lisbon of Mellow and high flavour in extra large Pipes, at.....	Rs.	300	per pipe.
Ditto do. in half do. at....	"	150	each.
Ditto do. in quarter casks, at.	"	75	ditto.
Ditto do. in Fifths, at.....	"	50	ditto.
Ditto do. in Kegs, at.....	"	40	ditto.
Old Carcavellos in extra large Pipes, at.....	"	300	ditto.
Choice old Madeira Wine in quarter casks, at....	"	100	ditto.
Old Lisbon in bottles, at...	"	10	per doz.
Ditto Carcavellos in do..	"	10	ditto.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

GRUAUD LA ROSE CLARET.

A Fresh batch just landed from the Ship *La France*, received direct from the Proprietors, in one dozen cases, at Rs. 25 per dozen. To be had at the Godowns of Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER, and Co.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1834.

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth.....	Rs.	30 per doz.
Pale Sherry.....	"	26 per doz.
Port Wine,.....	"	20 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

NOTICE.—All Persons to whom Colonel E. HARDY, of the Bombay Artillery, stands indebted are requested to forward the particulars of their respective demands to Mr. ARMITAGE, his constituted Attorney, in order that the same may be examined and discharged.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

MR. DALTON, Portrait and Miniature Painter, having just received a supply of Oil Colours from Calcutta, will now be happy to Execute any orders for Portraits, of any dimensions, he may be favoured with.

Office, under the Bombay General Library.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, ... BHIMJEE DE... JEE, has ... ed to purchase from HOORBOYE, the ... and Executrix of the last Will and Testa... THUCKER BHANJEE NATHA, a Messuage, Tenement or Chawl or Range of buildings, situated at Memon Wadah, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and the Original TITLE DEEDS of the said Messuage, Tenement, Chawl or Range of buildings, if mislaid or lost by the said HOORBOYE, Widow, and if any person or persons may have found the same ... are to be returned to the said BHIMJEE DE... JEE, as otherwise, they will be considered ... and void, and also another piece or ... of ground or Garden situated at C... without the Fort Walls of Bombay; any p... or persons having any claim or demand by ... of mortgage or otherwise by inheritable ... he, she, or they, are hereby required to ... known the same to SHAH BHIMJEE D... JEE at his House in Barbh yah Street ... out the Fort Walls of Bombay, within f... days from the date hereof otherwise, he, ... they will be precluded therefrom.—Da... 8th January, 1834.

જાહેર ખબર

ખબર કીમાંથી આપીએ ... શાકા નીમજી ધનજીએ ચાલ એક ... ભાડારકોટ મેમનવાડાનાં મોકેલામે ... નુ ખત એ કુલ કહેલી વીગતા કુરબ ... પારેથી ખોવાઇ ગયા ચોરાઇ ગયુ વા ... ની પારો તે ખત કોએ તેમાંએ મે ... નીમજી ધનજીને લાવી આપવુ નહીતર ... પછે દર નયા ખાતલબે તે ખત ... બીજે જમીનનો કકડો અથવા ભાડે શ્રી ... ભાડારકોટ ગીરગાંમમીઠે તે કુરબાઇ તે ... કકર લાંનજી નાઢાની વીગતા ગયા કેલા ... વીલ અથવા બીજેતનાંમાની વકીલાતન ... પારેથી વેચાનુ લેવાનુ શાકુ કીધુછે—એ કુ ... પર કરએકર લોક અથવા લોકોનો ગીરવી ... અથવા વારશો અથવા બીજા કાંઇ રીતનો ... દાવો અથવા લેહણ પોચનુ કોએતો તેમાંએ ... શાકા નીમજી ધનજીને શ્રી ભાડારકોટ બાર ... લાએમાનાં મોકેલામો એનાં મેકરમો આ ... જથી દીન ૧૪ ની મુદતમો જકુર કરે—મુદ ... તપછી કાંઇનો દાવો કબુલ કરશે નહી—તા ... રીખ ૮ મી જનવારી ૧૮૩૪ ઈ.

MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, respectfully begs to inform his Customers, and the public in general, that he has just received per Ship *La Nymphe*, Captain Briolle, from Bordeaux, a most fashionable assortment of goods, in commissioning which MEEYAJEE AHMEDBHOY, has taken particular care to order articles of the best quality as follows:—

—vizt. Artificial Flowers of all kinds, Ribbon of all kinds, narrow and broad Sarsnet, Satin and Gauze Richly Figured, Waist Ribbon of the most new fashion, &ca. &ca. Silk of all Sorts for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Apparel, Figured, Waved, Striped and Plain, Grossdenaples of all colours, Gros-de-Jain of all Colours, Silk Velvet of all Colours, New Fashioned Gentlemen's and Ladies' Kid Gloves, Plain Sarsenet of all Colours, Crape and Crape lace of all Colours, Plain Silk, Net of all Colours, (narrow and broad) Real Blonde Lace, Satin of all Colours, Gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs of all Colours, Gauze Veils of different kinds, Ladies and Children's Leghorn Hats of Sizes, Ball Dresses of Silver and Gold, Sprigs, complete, &ca. Gentlemen's Silk Bandana Neck Cravats, Pocket Handkerchiefs of different colours, Almond Lozenges and Perfumery of all kinds, Eau-de cologne in Boxes, from the first Houses, and Ladies fashionable new Dress Combs, Gentlemen's Silk Braces of all kinds, Children's Toys of all kinds, richly dressed Dolls, Ladies' Silk Garters of all colours, together with many other articles for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen.

M. A. has a few pieces of Superfine Irish linen brought out for a Gentleman who has left India. Cost in England 5s 6d. per yard.

Bombay, 10th January, 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the present year shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSALMEN, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

Courier Office, 11th January, 1834.

...EL AND CO. beg... to inform their cus... in general, that they ... from France one of ... containing the following ...icles, which will ... day next, the 13th ... of Brocaded ...th Gold and Silver Sprigs, ...of all ...rs, Rich Artificial ... Gold ... Silver Sprigs, Silk ... Waistcoating, Rich Crape, and ...arfs, Do. Handkerchiefs, Gauze and Ribbons of sorts, Eau-de-Cologne from ...t House at Bordeaux, Moloun, Chil... Toys, Dolls, French Cambric Handker... ...ch, French coloured, Muslin, Musical ...ich Brocaded ready-made Ladies' ...es, English Goods consisting of ...ed Cotton (Socks), Do. Fancy ...ockings for Gentlemen and Ladies, ...the latest Fashion, Gentlemen's ...tlemen's fashionable ready-made ...Gingham, Do. and various other ...rticles.

TO BE LET,

HOUSE, No. 5, in Rutherfield Street, re... cently vacated by A. S. LE MES... ...ER, Esq.

No. 35, in Meadow Street, do. by H. ...EN, Esq.

...n Colabah, do. by JAMES MORLEY.

...particulars apply to CURSETJEE JAM... ...EE.

11th January, 1834.

TO BE LET,

...large dwelling House in Rampart Row, ...formerly occupied by Sir Roger de Fa... ...containing three large and two small Go... ...s with stabling, out houses, &c. May be ...had immediately. Apply to DINSHAW ...DABHOY Ghandy, at Messrs FRAMJEE ...SHERWANJEE and Co's. Forbes Street, ...or JEHANGEER MERWANJEE'S Shop, ...sbet Lane.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

TO BE LET—The well known and pleas... ...ant House called Camballa, situated on ...the Breach.

Ditto, ditto, called Chinchpooghly, lately occupied by Archdeacon Monnds Carr.

Ditto, ditto, lately occupied by Dr. Wight.

For particulars apply to DADABHOY PES... ...TONJEE, Fort.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H.M. service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office,

The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from No. 7 to 20, each No.		3	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,		0	2
Do. Interest Bonds,		0	2
Do. Policies,		1	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,		0	2
Do. Respondentia Bonds,		0	2
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,		0	2
Plans of the Island,		1	0
Traveller's Itinerary,		5	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,		3	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Teak built Ship LADY NUGENT, 600 Tons Register, LUCAS PERCIVAL, R. C. S. Commander. Is daily expected, and will sail on or about the 1st February. This ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE well known Ship LADY G. RUSSELL HARMER, commander, has good accommodation for a small party of Passengers and will be dispatched about 20th instant.

Apply to the Commander on board, or at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL AND CO.

Rampart Row, 11th January, 1834.

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE fine Ship SEVERN, Captain DIXON, will be dispatched about the 1st proximo. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 10th January, 1834.

FOR FREIGHT TO LONDON,

THE Barque EGYPTIAN, WILLBURN, Commander, 360 Tons, having all her dead weight on board, is ready to receive Cargo as such offers, and will proceed to sea with every dispatch. Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 11th January, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

TO sail on the 20th instant, the Brig MARGARET, of 333 Tons, P. ROPER, Commander, having already two Gentlemen engaged, can accomodate two more very comfortably on reasonable terms. Apply to Captain ROPER on board, or at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND AND CO.

Bombay, 9th January, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, Burthen 650 Tons. Will be dispatched about 20th instant and has a few Cabins disengaged. The accommodations of this Ship are superior, having double Stern and Galleries, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply to Captain POLLOCK, or Messrs. ADAM, SKINNER AND Co., at whose office plans of the Cabins can be had.

Dady's Buildings, 11th January, 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 30th December, 1833.

No. 502.—Major J. Barclay, of the 24th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

No. 503.—Lieutenant colonel E. Hardy, of the regiment of artillery, is permitted to retire from the Honorable Company's service, agreeably to the regulations, from the 25th instant.

No. 504.—The following appointments are made in the department of the quarter master general of the army, to have effect from the 24th instant:—

Deputy quarter master general of the army major A. Morse, to be quarter master general of the army, *vice* Hardy, resigned, with the official rank of lieut colonel.

Assistant quarter master general major C. F. Hart, to be deputy quarter master general of the army, *vice* Morse.

Deputy assistant quarter master general captain N. Campbell, to be assistant quarter master general of the army, *vice* Hart.

Acting deputy assistant quarter master general lieutenant J. Holland, to be deputy assistant quarter master general, *vice* Campbell.

Lieutenant J. Holland, 22nd regiment native infantry, to act as assistant quarter master general, during the absence of captain Willoughby.

No. 505.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to signify in government general orders, his entire concurrence in the sentiments expressed by the commander in Chief, in his excellency's general order, issued to his Majesty's troops serving under this presidency, under date the 6th instant, and published for the general information of the army under date the 16th instant, respecting the valuable services of doctor Macleod, deputy inspector general of his Majesty's hospitals.

Bombay Castle, 31st December, 1833.

No. 506.—The following promotions are made:—

21st regiment native infantry.

Captain E. F. Hamilton to be major, lieutenant W. Wyllie to be captain, and ensign F. Twynam to be lieutenant, in succession to Gillam retired.—Date of rank 24th Dec. 1833.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January, 1834.

No. 1.—Serjeant F. P. Thomas, of the Enginees corps, is allowed his discharge from the army, on the sum of £ 80, or rupees seven hundren eleven and forty four reas, being paid on his account, to the acting military paymaster at the presidency.

No. 2.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following extract from the Hon'ble Court's letter in the military department dated the 16th December 1833.

4th. The frequent applications that have been made to us by the officers of our several military establishments in India, whom in Europe, for advances of money on loan, under the plea of their being otherwise unable to return to their duty, have not only caused much trouble and inconvenience, but in some instances the Company have sustained loss by the death of the parties, to whom such, advances have occasionally been made, and this practice has of late years increased.

5th. As under the regulations of 1796, the military officers are allowed to come home on furlough and to receive their pay, and in regard to subalterns, are further indulged with passage money home, their situations have been considerably improved, and they cannot reasonably expect any additional indulgence of the nature abovementioned. To prevent therefore all expectation of the like in future, we direct that you publish in general orders to the army, that we have been under the necessity of coming to the resolution of declaring, that officers at home are not hereafter to expect, that applications for advances of money, beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the service, will be attended to.

6th. This regulation is to be considered as extending to the marine officers of your establishment.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1834.

No. 3.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the financial department, under date the 30th ultimo, to appoint assistant surgeon J. P. Heddle, assistant to the assay master, as a temporary measure, and to appoint assistant surgeon J. Ryan, to act for assistant surgeon Heddle, as assistant garrison surgeon and deputy medical storekeeper.

Bombay Castle, 4th January, 1834.

No. 4.—Lieutenant Mills received charge of the commissariat department at Deesa, on the 9th ultimo.

No. 5.—Lieutenant colonel G. T. Gordon, of the 1st regiment light cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1834.

No. 6.—Ensign T. Postans, assistant to the commissariat officer in charge of the military bazars at Poona, is permitted to remain at the presidency, on private affairs, until the 20th instant.

No. 7.—The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—

Lieutenant and brigade major A. R. Wilson, to take charge of the deputy assistant adjutant general's department, during the absence of captain Crawley, on leave.

Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, to take charge of the major of brigade's department at Deesa, until further orders.

Lieutenant W. J. Eastwick, of the 12th regiment native infantry, to act as interpreter to the 24th regiment N. I. until further orders.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is also pleased to make the following appointments from the 1st instant, during the absence of brigadier general Kennett:—

Colonel J. Salter, to command the northern division of the army.

Lieutenant Colonel G. A. Litchfield, to command the Deesa field brigade.

No. 8.—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased, by a resolution passed in the marine department under date the 31st ultimo, to place assistant surgeon F. W. Watkins at the disposal of the acting superintendent of the Indian navy, for duty in that branch of the service.

By order of the Right Hon. the Gov. in Council,

C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. A. N. Shaw, acting deputy Persian secretary to government.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to permit the reverend H. Davies, senior chaplain, to return to England on sick certificate, and to appoint the reverend H. Jeffrey's, A. M. to be senior chaplain, on the departure of Mr. Davies, and the reverend, D. Young, A. M. to be junior presidency and garrison chaplain including the performance by them of the duty at Colaba and the harbour.

His Lordship in Council has also been pleased to appoint the reverend Randall Ward, A. M. chaplain of Poona and Seroor, to be chaplain of Kirkee and assistant chaplain of Poona, and the reverend E. Mainwaring, A. M. acting chaplain of Colaba and the harbour, to be chaplain of Poona and Seroor.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant the reverend D. Young A. M. chaplain of Kirkee, leave of absence from the 6th instant, to visit the presidency on his private affairs.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Gregor Grant, acting assistant judge and session judge of the Conkan, for the detached station of Rutnagherry, and Mr. Arthur Hornby, acting assistant judge and session judge of Surat.

By order of the Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council,

JOHN BAX, *Sec. to Govt.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January, 1834.

Mr. W. J. Hunter, to be first assistant to the collector of Rutnagheeree, from the date of the departure to England of Mr. W. Elliot, sub-collector of Toolujee.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, to be first assistant to the collector of Tanna, from the date of the departure to England of Mr. E. B. Mills, collector of Ahmedabad, and to be considered as acting in the situation until that period.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1834.

Mr. J. Gordon, 2nd assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence, to visit the presidency, on urgent private affairs, for one month, under the provision of section XIV of the absentee regulation.

Mr. R. C. Money, acting first assistant to the principal collector at Dharwar, is placed in permanent charge of the Cheekoree &c. districts, from the date of his arrival at his station.

Mr. J. H. Pelly, junior, to be assistant to the collector of customs in Guzerat, and to be stationed in charge of the customs on the western side of the gulf of Cambay, on permanent deputation.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, sub-collector of Sholapoor, having been relieved from the duty on which he was detained at Poona, is allowed to avail himself of the leave of absence granted under date the 2nd November last.

Mr. H. A. Harrison, acting sub-collector of Bagulcottah, has been allowed to proceed into the districts, from the 23rd November last.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd January, 1834.

Mr. E. E. Elliot, deputy warehouse-keeper, having returned to the presidency on the 28th ultimo, the unexpired portion of the extended leave of absence granted, for a period of twenty days, under date the 13th of last month, is hereby cancelled, and he is permitted to resume charge of his duties from the date of his return.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,

L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Proceedings of a meeting of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Western India, at the Rooms of the Native Education Society, on Tuesday the 7th January, 1834.

A letter from Colonel Kennett, date Cape of Good Hope, 9th April, and received by Captain Rose, of the H. C. Cruizer Elphinstone on the 29th May, with a supply of seeds, which came in very good time and preservation. The Society are further indebted to the same Gentleman for two additional subsequent supplies. These seeds were all distributed. A supply was received at the same time from London thro' Mr. Grey containing besides Vegetable, various fruit seeds of a cold climate; which according to the recommendation of the President were sent to the Mahabhuleshwar Hills, and some to Dr. Lush at Dapoolie. The result has not been made known.

A letter from Thomas Williamson, Esq., Revenue Commissioner dated Mulligaum, 1st June, 1833, stating that the Mauritius sugar cane, which was introduced in consequence of the discussion which took place a few months previous between Government, the Society and himself, into the district of Surat, was growing very well, and that experienced Native Agriculturists had assured him of their assistance in extending its cultivation. Mr. W. further stated that it cannot have a better trial than in a soil whose remarkable fertility has enabled the Ryot to pay, in some places, upwards of 150 Rupees, on a single acre, producing the inferior cane of the country. He had also received a report from the collector of Kaira, stating that the Mauritius cane appeared to be thriving luxuriantly in his district.

A letter from W. Newnham Esq., dated Belvidere 8th June, forwarding for submission to the Committee, three knole-cole grown at Mahabhuleshwar by an old Pensioner of the name of Doyle of an extraordinary size; they were cut on the third of June. These specimens were pronounced large and well favored. A gratuitous supply of seeds voted for Doyle on the suggestion in Mr. Newnham's letter.

A letter, dated Cape Town, 19th May, 1833, with a package of seeds from Colonel Kennett per ship Charles Kerr. These also came in very good order and were all distributed. In reply to this letter a further supply was commissioned as well as a separate order from Framjee Cowasjee Shet. The cost of these several supplies of Cape seeds were paid as directed to Messrs. Remington and Co. Colonel K. expresses his intention of making an arrangement for an annual supply.

A letter from Captain D. W. Shaw, Commanding XX. Regiment N. I. at Rajcote requesting a small supply of Seeds for Subscribers at that station, and a copy of the Rules on the Institution of the Society and stating he should be happy to render all the assistance in his power in collecting subscriptions, &c. &c. In reply the seeds and Rules were forwarded and his attention directed to the formation of a Branch Association at the station, to which the Society would be happy to lend its aid when necessary.

A letter from T. Murray, dated Malcolm Pett, 8th June, 1833, in acknowledgement of the English Fruit seeds sent, which he distributed to the Chinese Gardeners, and Pensioner Doyle (a resident at the station and who also cultivates a garden) and directed that part should be sown immediately, and the remainder in the beginning of September, the latter period being the one which gives most promise of success.

A letter dated Dapooree, 20th June, from Dr. Lush, in acknowledgement of the Europe Fruit Seeds, sent him, and requiring a supply of Peas, and stating that he had lately tried the ... commended of continually ... ragus as fast as it rises up ... totally failed; and the great... spoiled.—Dr. L. further adds he... ed in getting a few fine Artichok... mus) the first he had seen in the Dec... he had heard of since Major Hart ra... Dr. Owen's present garden at Seroor. D... mentions his having received by the Hugh... Steamer Italian Mulberry Trees from abo... feet in height, in good preservation packed. These with the three other foreign varieties... course of distribution were to be propagated... dily as possible.

A letter from Mr. Nicholas Johnson, Nursery and Seedsman, Liverpool, dated 19th April 1833, forwarding a case and Invoice of seeds per Kent, which arrived in good order on the 19th August and were distributed without loss of ti...

A letter from L. R. Reid, Esq., Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated 29th August, transmitting by direction of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to the Society, copy of a letter from the officiating Secretary to the Supreme Government, and of the correspondence therein referred to, relating to the different species of mulberry cultivated in Bengal. This was acknowledged, and copy of Dr. Lush's letter requiring the information from Bengal requested for the society.

A letter from D. S. Young, Esq., Staff Surgeon of His Highness the Nizam's Service, dated Hyderabad, 7th September, requiring a particular description of the mode in which Pine Apples are raised on this side of India, stating they have very good indi... vegetable seeds in that city, and concludi... offer of his services to the society. ... A very interesting paper on the su... experience was drawn up by ou... Sinkersen, copy of which was t... Young. He was likewise requested to se... of some of the vegetable and Flower seed... to in his letter for the society; but no reply has as yet been received.

A letter from Major T. Marshall, commanding at Baroche, requiring seeds and forwarding a basket of fruit Trees; which were complied with.

A letter from Jas. Law, Esq., of Surat, dated 3d Septembe, a member of our society, forwarding seeds of a large species of Cucumis, called Chiloun by the Narwes, which he had succeeded in obtaining by sending to Wulor. These were delivered to the President for trial. Mr. Law, was in expectation of receiving a further supply; he hastened to send these few seeds it being the proper season for sowing them. An account of this vegetable and it's use in fevers will be found, on the records of our society.

A letter in the Territorial Department, Revenue dated 4th October from L. R. Reid Esq., Secretary to Government, acknowledging the receipt of the society's letter of the 20th ultimo and transmitting in compliance with their request submitted therein, copy of a letter from Dr. Lush, (dated 1st January last, containing the substance of his enquiry on the subject of the Mulberry Plant.

A letter from Lieut. Henry Hart, requesting his name should be proposed as a member of our Society, on his payment of the usual Annual subscription of Rs 15 and requesting, if admitted, a supply of seeds might be sent to him. On the ... sanctioning his admission the seeds ... him, but as they did not vegetate ... from a fresh importation was sub... him.

A letter from our Native Preside... asjee shet, dated 17th October, reques... ment might be informed that he ha... Poway estate in Salsette for delivery at the end of November or in all December 56,00 cuttings of the the Mauritius Sugar Cane, which would be equal to about 8,00 whole canes, and that the Tanna Collector might send persons to receive the same. That he had sold in the Bombay market these canes at the rate of from Rs. 25 to 27 per 1,000 assorted small and large together, but that he would only charge Government at 25 Rupees per 1,000 whole canes. Our native president further states, that he had cultivated this year about 1 Beegas of ground with canes and that he expected, each Beega would produce about 20,000 whole canes, and in ten Beegas about 200,000 canes, which will be sufficient to supply any quantity, that may be required for the future, and that in the mean time he would be most happy to give every information required for planting and cultivating the canes after the manner practised in Jamaica and in the West Indies.—Government will no doubt duly appreciate our Native President's public spirited conduct. ... opy of this letter was handed up to Government requesting that the collector of Tanna might be instructed to receive and forward the cuttings to the stations which Government might direct, and that Framjee Shet might be reimbursed the value of the canes delivered at the rate stated in his letter. It was further submitted, that it would be desirable to know whether Government would avail themselves of Framjee Shets offer to supply any further quantity next year.

A letter in reply to the above, from L. R. Reid, Esqr., Secretary to Government in the Territorial Department, Revenue, dated the 8th October, acknowledging receipt of Society's letter of the 19th October, with enclosure, and stating that the Collector of Tannah had been instructed to procure from Framjee Cowasjee Shet 2,000 of the Mauritius Canes to supply the demands of the several Collectorates and to pay him for them at the rate of Rupees twenty five per 1,000 demanded in his letter, and that Government will be glad to avail themselves of Framjee Cowasjees offer to supply Cuttings, if required, next year.

A third letter, dated Cape of Good Hope, 31st July, 1833, from Brigadier General Kennett transmitting a further supply of Seeds which arrived per Undaunted on the 16th November. These were all distributed. Col. K. further states that prior to his departure he would arrange for a correspondent with us in future, and that it would be desirable in future orders to specify the quantity required agreeably to the wants of the members, affixing the prices. The Rix Dollar is stated to be equivalent to the Rupee.

Another letter, dated 17th June, from Mr. Johnson of Liverpool, with Invoice Bill of Lading and a box of seeds per *Princess Charlotte*, was received on the 18th November and the seeds distributed.

A letter from Dr. H. Johnston, Ahmedabad, dated 29th November, stating that the seeds lately sent him from the last supply were all bad, declining paying for them, and proposing returning them to the Society. They have since been received back. Dr. J. further states "We shall not trouble you for any of the Seeds (Cape or English) of which you sent a list, as the season is so far advanced, and request you will be good enough to close our account with the Society and furnish us with it at your convenience. In future I shall do myself the pleasure of remitting *my own* subscription to the Society, but I have not time to receive seeds and distribute them for others &c. I will therefore leave other gentlemen to do this for themselves, and I request therefore you will not in future

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[illegible] other subscribers of this [illegible] collected are expended."

[illegible] justification may be permit[illegible] seeds of the very large batch were [illegible] cial members of our body (whose [illegible] cified in the circular to the Committee [illegible] last) and also to Capt. Shaw of Kal[illegible] all of whom they more or less succeed[illegible] to be regretted that the trouble taken to meet [illegible] man's wishes have been so unsuccessful. 2

[illegible] last meeting of the Society a subcom[illegible] Papers was appointed to rule over the re[illegible] the Society and select such papers there[illegible] publication as were likely to prove most use[illegible] greater number of the papers having been entered into a book for more ready reference there remain a few more to be entered, which when complet[illegible] ed will be submitted to the sub-committee for selection and circulated, with their report to the General Committee, for sanction and approval.

The accounts of the past year being ready for Audit, Capt. Jacob and Cursetjee Jamsetjee, members, were appointed to examine and pass them, when there appeared, including the amount in the Treasurers hands, a balance in favour of the Society of Rupees 4,870 3 62.

SPECIMENS EXHIBITED.

Khandoo, mally, from Mr. Morris's Garden, at Byculla.—Produces Knole kole, Beet Root, Turnips, Roses, ordinary prize Rs. 5.

Framjee Cowasjee, by his son Jehangier Framjee.—Produces Pine apples, Cintra, Cumla and Narungeer of Aurungabad plants, sweet Oranges, small and large China Plants, Guava Bengal Fruits, Pamplenoses, [illegible]ains.

[illegible]reen, on a Branch and loose, do dry and [illegible] plant.

[illegible]es from Isle of France, cuttings [illegible], were brought by Mr. Hadow [illegible] ago, and from that, planted last year; [illegible] feet and weighing from 5½ to 6½lbs each.

[illegible]epper, Green and dry, from Bengal plant.

Pepper (produced in Mazagon Garden) from Malabar Coast plant.

Vegetables, viz.

Yams, from Malacca.

Madras Beans, Curval and Country Beans.

Brinzal, from Portugal, China and country seeds.

White Pumkin from Guzerat seeds.

For his people a Prize Rs. 30.

Ganga mally, Gowalleah Tank.—Produces Endive, Celery, and Knole kole; finest specimens shewn, and Brazil cherry, prize Rs. 10.

Hurree, Mallee, byculla flats. Produces Beet Root Sugar cane, good, grown on the flats, Knole kole, ordinary Prize Rs. 5.

Rama, Mallee of Tardeo. Produce Celery ordinary prize 5.

Ruchnah, mallee, at Breach Candy. Produces Celery, Europe Brinjals, Chillies and Knole kole, ordinary prize Rs. 5.

Nimba, Mallee, of Mazagon. Produces Red Beans, Knole kole, Turnip, Pumplenose, Sallad, and Beans, Pine Apple. Good specimens. Grows for the market. Prize Rs. 15.

Ettoo, Mallee, of Mazagon. Produces Capsicums, Carrots, Sallad, Turnip, Purple Brocoli Pumplenose, fine specimens; grows for the mar[illegible]et; large Cabbage and Knole kole, prize Rs. 10.

[illegible] *Baleojee, of Mukim.* Produces Brinjals [illegible]es, Carrots, prize Rs. 5.

[illegible]ejee.—Sundurjee, Purvoo's Garden[illegible]t [illegible]s.—Knole kole, Peas Sallad, ordinary

[illegible]doorow, *Pardl.* Produces Cabbage, [illegible]nips, Capsicums, and Peas. Very fine [illegible]ows for the market; prize R. 10.

[illegible] *Khetwalla.* Produces Knole Kole. [illegible]eans, Cabbage, large but ordinary good specimens, prize Rs. 5.

Mahadao, from Mahim. Produces Knole kole, Pumplenose, ordinary prize Rs. 5.

Captain W. Jacob, produced some specimens of New Zealand Flax (Phormium Tenax) in its crude and manufactured state, remarkable for its silky appearance and for the length and strength of its fibre. Captain Jacob brought some seed which was distributed at various stations on the route from Madras to Bombay, —but from the difficulty of many plants of the Lilly Tribe being reared from seed, they do not appear to have vegetated.

Captain Jacob proposes that this Society place itself in communication with the Kindred society of New South Wales (Sydney) of which Sir John Jamison is President, for the purpose of obtaining some roots of the New Zealand Flax, and tendering the services of this Society in furtherance of their mutual objects.

The Society deem the introduction of this Flax important, as likely to improve the description of cordage and canvass made in this country, and eventually to be a lucrative article of export. In order to shew its value it would be desirable to obtain a small supply, say one or two cwt. of the flax prepared as sold in New Zealand.

Persian and Guzerat Tobacco Seed, it is stated would be acceptable to the Sydney Society, and a supply will therefore be dispatched addressed to the president.

As clinatised English fruits from the colony would be more likely to answer for the cooler districts of India, than plants from the mother country supplies of Apple, Pear, Cherry, Peach, Nectarine, Apricot, and other seed would be acceptable.

Mr. Farish states to the meeting a fact that may in some measure account for the occasional failure of English seed, when apparently fresh. Fresh English Radish, and of the red and white Turnip Radish, was sown in different beds carefully prepared in November, and scarcely a seed sprung up in December. The remainder *of the same seed* was sown and the beds shaded from the sun for 3 or 4 days, when the whole of both beds succeeded perfectly.—Mr. Farish also reports his having succeeded in budding the Sweet Briar on the Rose Edward.

A method of forming Dwarf flowering shrubs is also stated. A branch of the double Oleander (Almond flower), for instance, after the flower at its extremity has dried off, is inverted and buried in earth in a moderate sized flower Pot, as soon as the shoots spring around the part of the branch inserted in the Earth, which will be in two or three months, the branch is to be cut off from the parent plant, when the shoots will flower before the plant has attained more than one or two feet in height.

The exhibitions upon the whole are improving both in variety and quality; and it was stated at the meeting that larger quantities of Europe Vegetables of a good description were brought to market than formerly.—Some of the specimens of Celery, Cabbage, Knoll kole, and Pine Apple, were very superior, particularly the last from Framjee Cowasjee Sheth's estate of Poway in Salsette. It is to be hoped, that the endeavors of the Society to excite emulation, and a desire for improvement, amongst the native growers for the market, are beginning to be felt, and that in a few years results decidedly beneficial both to growers and consumers will ensue.

J. VARGAS,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2d January, 1834.

BOMBAY SHIPPING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COURIER.

SIR,—The horrible and most lamentable catastrophe which lately befel the officers and crew of the ship *Ann*, fills every mind with grief and indignation, and calls aloud for all possible enquiry, and the utmost scrutiny and vigilance in the future control and management of the country service.

A subject of such deep and paramount interest demands the most impartial research, involving, as it evidently proves, the welfare and prosperity of merchants, underwriters and ship owners.

Impelled by no other motives than those which embrace the general good of all parties, and with an anxious desire to uphold the character of the Mercantile Marine, on which mainly depends the grandeur and stability of the British Empire, I shall endeavour to unfold causes and effects which operate with a fatal tendency to deteriorate, and undermine the zeal and integrity of the whole Merchant Service.

The consequences which have already ensued from mismanagement and mistrule in the commerce of our country have too often passed unheeded; officers escape with impunity, and the non-existence of a maritime law casts the whole profession into difficulties and danger.

It is only when Piracy, Mutiny and crimes such as stained the decks of the Ann, take place that public feeling is roused to a sense of these evils, and the magnitude of perils incident to a sea life.

In the first place, and with reference to the whole subject, it is too evident that a new system has invaded the merchant service; a narrow minded policy has violated old rules, and old principles.

Commanders and officers are placed in high and peculiar situations of trust and responsibility; for who can contemplate, the command and charge of lives and property, without a thorough conviction how high, and how responsible is the trust? But the authority which confers these offices, is too often regardless of the consequences, although so much is at stake in the issue.

One ship is ill commanded through the influence of a cheap bargain with the owner; ignorance and imbecility supplant skill and judgement; another is provided with unexperienced, or badly trained officers, who have neither conduct, nor discretion for their guide; and some ships are inadequately manned: the sum total of these evils, is the subversion of all essential discipline! There is another serious, and a glaring source of mischief, implanted by the same practice of ill-judged economy. Ships are launched upon a long voyage, with a scanty supply of provisions; and these are too frequently of a bad quality; recent occurrences have proved, that this neglect to the calls of justice and humanity, has led to disaffection and insubordination. There should be one scale of provisions throughout the Merchant service, upon the same liberal system as is now in practice in the Navy, and every owner should be found to supply them pure and wholesome; but at present this measure on which depends the health and comfort of a ship's company, is governed by individual will and caprice.

A *Temperance* Society extends its influence on board some ship's, and the hardy Tar is deprived of his well earned grog, with perhaps no other beverage than turbid water, while his commanders and officers indulge in liquors more congenial to their taste. Too much grog is bad, but none is infinitely worse; this question should be governed by our own habits and feelings.

Now Mr. Editor, let us enquire into the past and present state of the country service. In reviewing the past, we cannot withhold our meed of praise the skill and efficient order displayed throughout this respectable branch of the merchant service has long excited universal admiration, and reflected the highest credit on the Commanders and officers. These high pretensions attach with equal merit to the present establishment, through the zeal, and attachment, of many able and experienced commanders to their employers; caution and discernment are however necessary to uphold these principles, and sustain this reputation.

Are the pay and perquisites of Commanders in the country service equal to a former scale, or, do they bear proportion to the immense charge and responsibility devolving upon so few in number of a country ship's crew?

Do the commanders receive any gratuity for Treasure, on freight, as is customary in the Navy and the Hon'ble Company's Service?

Is the number of Officers equal to the support which commanders of such vessels ought to have and cannot a more efficient, or a more respectable class of petty officers be trained for that employ?

These are questions which those who are better acquainted with the country service than myself can satisfactorily answer. When we reflect upon the wealth with which so fine a class of ships are burthened in their annual voyage to and from China, and when we bear in mind how marvellously few Europeans, preserve, control and navigate them, we all perfectly astonished how seldom accidents occur, and how rare it is that any disaster happens to these ships.

But when we contemplate the miracle which by providential care was interposed for the safety of the Ann, we at once revert to the inadequate means possessed by her commander for the preservation of such a valuable ship.

Had the vile assassin who, like all such cowardly villians, stab in the dark, added the brave Captain Allen to the number of devoted victims which fell beneath his dagger, the Ann would have crumbled under the flame trained for her destruction, her treasures would have spread amongst a horde of Pirates and miscreants who infest the Eastern Archipelago, and the remnant of her crew would have either fallen under the merciless hand of the murderer, or passed into irretrievable captivity and slavery.

The cool, resolute and manly bearing displayed by Captain Allen frustrated the diabolical scheme of a reckless villain; his conduct is above all praise, and while we lament the melancholy fate of his shipmates, we rejoice at the preservation of the Ann, her gallant Captain, so many lives, and so much valuable property.

Let us indulge every hope that all which talent and judgment, aided by practice and experience can desire, will speedily be put into force to prevent the recurrence of so dread a calamity. Justice and liberality will plead the cause we advocate; and the wealth and distinguished character of the merchants and ship owners of India, are the surety we have for just and impartial result.

I have the honor &c.

Bombay, 8th January, 1834. TRUE BUR.

EXPEDITION TO CENTRAL AFRICA.

To the Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Managing Committee of the Cape of Good Hope Association for exploring Central Africa, to communicate to you, for the information of the Royal Asiatic society at Bombay, the views with which this association has recently been established, and the ground on which they hope to receive such encouragement and assistance from the scientific societies and individuals to whom the objects of their understanding must necessarily be interesting as may enable them to effect their purpose in a manner generally advantageous to the public, and creditable to the British Nation.

In further explanation of the statement contained in the printed papers which I have the pleasure of enclosing, I take the liberty of troubling you with the following observations:—

The principal aim of the leaders of the Expedition, which it is proposed to equip with as much speed as circumstances will allow, will be to penetrate, if it be found practicable, through the central Districts of southern Africa to the Equator, to make himself acquainted with the native tribes located in those parts of the continent through which his course will be, and to establish relations of amity, and commerce with them by which the natural produce of the interior may be more readily obtained, the demand for British manufactures and colonial articles encreased, and a door opened in carrying the "glad tidings" of salvation to the uninstructed Heathen beyond the present limits of Missionary operations.

In conjunction with these important objects the interests of science, in many of its most valuable branches, will be essentially promoted: the *Geographical* situation of various tribes, the course of rivers and the principal land marks will be determined by accounts and observations correctly laid down for the guidance of future travellers, and the advancement of Geographical knowledge in a country to which is has not hitherto extended;—the *Geological* structure of the Rocks and Mountains and the quality of the alluvial soil, from which a presumption may be entertained of the mineral riches of the land and its capability of culture, will be closely investigated and illustrated by a copious collection of instructive specimens; the field for *botanical* research in which there is every reason to expect a large accession of new and interesting subjects, as well as the *animal* kingdom, still unexamined in the vast tropical realms south of the equator, will be carefully explained; and in each of these departments of Natural History no pains will be spared to render the expedition competent to fulfil the expectations which it is calculated to excite among the friends and professors of general science.

Situated as this Colony is with regard to Central Africa great advantages will be enjoyed by persons proceeding on a journey of discovery from home, inasmuch as they will be enabled to choose the most favourable season, to set forward in possession of the health and strength derived from a most salubrious climate, and with the confidence of being able to return, if insurmountable difficulties or noxious regions oblige them to retreat, upon a land of friends and an invigorating atmosphere.

As the success of such an expedition must in a great measure, if not wholly, depend on the qualifications of its Leader, the Committee consider that they possess the best security for accomplishing the various objects above enumerated in the character and talents of the Gentleman to whom the charge and conduct of the enterprise have been entrusted; and they have no doubt that he will receive every support and assistance in his arduous undertaking from those individuals who have been, or may be, appointed to form his company and divide his labour.

The sum of money at present raised is one, which, about £ 600, is by no means adequate to the carrying out and sustaining of the expedition upon a scale large enough to warrant anticipations of accomplishing all that has been above referred to, as included in the proper scope of such an experiment, and no great addition to this sum can be expected from private sources.

As, therefore, the objects of the intended expedition into Central Africa regard not only the benefit of this Colony and of the Native Tribes in the interior, but the promotion of moral and natural science in general, in a new and deeply interesting sphere; as the greatest probability exists of its being able to explore a Country fruitful in the works of nature and unknown to former travellers, and thereby of reaping a rich harvest for the advantage and information of the British public—the committee feel justified in soliciting the aid of public bodies and individuals in Great Britain and India to enable them to carry on their operations, and to take such measures as may best serve the completion of their design.

The Committee request that you will be good enough to lay their communication before the Royal Asiatic Society of Bombay, and to make known their views to any such scientific person within the Presidency as may be likely to take an interest in their proceedings.

I would beg the favour of an answer at your earliest convenience, as the expedition must necessarily leave Cape Town early in next year, and it is most desirable that the extent of its means should be ascertained previous to its departure.

I have, &c.

E. J. BURROW, D. D.

Cape Town, 18th July, 1833. *Sec. for Correspondence*

PROSPECTUS

Of a Plan for an Expedition into Central Africa.

At the Ordinary Meeting of the SOUTH AFRICAN AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, held on the 5th of June, a letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, inclosing, by order of His Excellency the Governor, a communication received from Gnadi Reinet, was read, detailing the progress of a trading Party, under the direction of Messrs Hume and Moodie, which had penetrated into Central Africa in a Northern direction from Lettakoo, and it was supposed, from an observation of the shadow cast by the Sun, on the 24th of December, that this party had reached the Tropic. From the favourable description given of the Country and it Productions, the reading of this document excited great interest, and it was suggested that an attempt should be made to send a Scientific Expedition to explore those Regions, with the object of elucidating their Geography, the nature of their Productions, and the advantages they may offer to Commercial Enterprize. This Proposal was unanimously approved of; but in consequence of the inadequacy of the pecuniary means of the Institution available for such an undertaking, it was determined to propose it generally to the Public, with the object of raising the requisite Funds by Subscriptions of Shares, earning the Subscribers to a participation in the Collections which may be acquired by it, when the following Propositions were consequently agreed upon:

1. That necessary Funds, not less than £600, be raised by Shares of £3, each, to fit out an Expedition for the object just detailed.
2. That the Direction of this Expedition be committed to Dr. Burrow, provided he can make arrangements for the purpose, and that a qualified Surveyor be engaged to accompany him if possible.
3. That the Director be instructed to collect all objects connected with the purposes above described.
4. That the sole power to sell or dispose of the Articles acquired by the means of this Expedition, shall rest with the Shareholders, to be determined by their votes, each Share entitling the holder to one vote.
5. That as soon as a sufficient number of Shareholders have subscribed, a General Meeting be called, for the purpose of electing a Committee of Organization.
6. That with the view of ascertaining the probability of raising the amount necessary, this Prospectus shall be placed at the Public Library, Commercial Exchange, the South African Museum, [illegible] Commercial Advertiser, and [illegible] Graham's Town Journal.
7. That the gentlemen now present form themselves into a Committee, to ascertain the probability of carrying the above Plan into effect, viz.:

J. H. Neethling, Esq. Chairman.
Dr. Adamson, ...
Messrs. C. F. H. von Ludwig, ...
" J. H. Tredgold, Lieut. Edie, 98th.
" [illegible] Dr. Smith,
Rev. Abr. Faure, Dr. Fairbridge,
Dr. [illegible]sching, Mr. J. P. Niveaux,
Mr. J. C. Chase,

8. That Copies of this Prospectus be transmitted to the various Towns on the Eastern Frontier, with a request for co-operation in and support to the Project.
9. That Mr. J. C. Chase be requested to become the Acting Secretary of the Provisional Committee.
10. That one hundred Copies of the Prospectus be printed for circulation, and that it be advertised in the "Cape of Good Hope Literary Gazette," and the Newspapers.

JOHN CENTLIVRES CHASE,
Hon. Sec.

Cape Town, 12th June, 1833.

EGYPT.

[Extract of a letter from a passenger by the [illegible] Lindsay in 1839.]

"We got across the Desert in 5 marches [illegible] fasting at day light with the Thermometer 34 [illegible] Camels with the baggage did not go above 2[illegible] an hour, we could not get over much more th[illegible] or 24 miles in the short day. The only unple[illegible] part of the trip was the camel riding, but [illegible] regular riding camel been procurable, I should [illegible] have felt it. We slept two in a rowtee, and [illegible] fowls, Eggs, Bombay Biscuit, Cosseir bread, te[illegible] and Arab potted mutton, fared sumptuously, [illegible] sudden transition from a warm atmosphere t[illegible] nights and mornings at 38° and 40° was no[illegible] At one period I was afraid it would affect my [illegible] but an occasional glass of Port wine, and [illegible] stockings, put all to rights. The road lies be[illegible] ranges of hills, and is as flat and even as a Bo[illegible] green; so much so, that with the exception of a [illegible] yards, a mail coach might be driven the whole [illegible] The Valley of the Nile was after the Desert some[illegible] to look at; the whole of it being covered with [illegible] corn, or clover, and Cattle—large and fat, man a[illegible] looked miserable. At Bir Arabeen our halt for that [illegible] the women of the village surrounded the mosque [illegible] were in, with baskets of provisions, which we we[illegible] self defence obliged to purchase, but half a d[illegible] fed us, and every fellow r we had The Deser[illegible] short is nothing; the water at the wells may [illegible] drank, and at all events serves for servants and [illegible] lowers, so that two or three dozens of Bombay wa[illegible] are quite sufficient for each gentleman of the party. The sun is rather hot about 2 o'clock, but with a white hat, or at most a white umbrella, a pair of Arab saddle bags with a few biscuits, cigars, a pint bottle of Brandy, or a bottle of Claret, a plated mug and a chagul of water together with a small carpet, which assists in making up your saddle and serves to lounge on when you alight, every difficulty is surmounted. At Geneeh one of our party left us for the cataracts. We hired a boat by the trip to carry us up to Thebes and back again to Cairo, visiting the Temple at Dendera &c, on our way.

What can I say of Cairo,—it is a fine specimen of an old Mahomedan city; but not a new building has been finished for these three or four years that is not in the Italian or Greek style of Architecture. In short every thing is rapidly becoming European. Depots of instruction for both Cavalry and Artillery [illegible] a School of Anatomy, and Surgery, Hospitals, Foundries, and even cotton manufactories with power looms. The Franks of Cairo are a miserable gang of French, Italians, and their contemptible descendants, quite as bad as the Levantines with whom they reside.

The Mahmooden canal and the Dock Yard are great monuments of the Pasha's advances in the improvement of his country. Ship building is now his hobby; the specimens he turns out are good models, but to the eye of an Englishman too slight. Those I visited, recommended by a Frenchman, the other by an Englishman, seemed to me as well fitted and arranged as our Navy ships, yet twelve months ago their crews were at the plough. The fact is that the Egyptian Arabs are more easily taught than Asiatics, and they are compelled to learn.—Turning round the slips of a three decker on the stocks one evening who should I meet but the Pasha himself, with only three or four followers. He was before hand with us, and made a most polite bow, to which we of course uncovered. I was introduced to him next day; he was full of his hobby, and could talk of nothing else. The Turkish Admiral Halled Effendi (as present, the officers of whose suite were dressed in European Military frock coats, and only wanted cocked hats, instead of the Turkish red caps, to make them perfect *Topee walas.*

We succeeded in getting a passage on board an English trader to Malta, and were placed under quarantine, in splendid quarters certainly, but we have found the confinement very irksome. We have had an excellent dinner from an English Hotel at Valetta across the water, but of course have seen nothing of the place as yet, except one mass of Fortifications, and poor Admiral Hotham's funeral a few days ago which took place on the Ramparts.

From all I saw of Egypt I should pronounce it a fine healthy country. Europeans are said to be subject to attacks of Ophthalmia on their first arrival, but with common care, and Medical attendance it is easily got over. All the Doctors I saw, particularly a clever Milanese who had visited India, gave it as their decided opinion that it might now be classed amoug the healthy climates, the towns being kept clean and precautions taken against the Plague.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessel's names.	Date of intended departure.	To what port.	Touching where.
H. M. S. Imogene.	Immediately.	Muscat & Zanzibar.	
Victory.	1st Feb.	London.	Uncertain.
Henry Clay.	5th Jan.	New York.	St. Helena.
Stirling Castle.	20th ditto.	Greenock.	Ditto.
Lady Raffles.	Ditto.	London.	Cape.
Lady Gordon.	Ditto.	Liverpool.	St. Helena.
Margaret.	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.

EXCHANGE.

	Buy.	Sell.
Bombay Rebittable Loan	140	141
First five per cent. Loan		
No. 1 to 320, 1st class	11	
321 to 1040, 2nd class	10	
1041 to 1440, 3rd class	10	
Second five per cent. Loan	111	112
Third five per cent. Loan	111	112
Bills on Calcutta 30 days sight	107	
Bills on Madras 30 days sight	102	
Bills on London 6 months sight	1 9	1 10
Spanish Dollars per 100	223	
Sovereigns each	11 3	

...—11th. JANUARY, 1834.

	MORN.		AFT.	
...	11	33	11	51
...	11	56	0	08
...	0	19	0	37
...	0	54	1	12
...	1	32	1	52
...	2	43	3	25
...	1	01	3	28

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. Col. A Morse, Qr. Mr. Genl. from Poonah.
Lieut. Brodhurst, European Rt. from do.
Lieut. Nott, H. M. 45th Rt. from Rutnagherry.
Lieut. Col. Dowton, 3d Bam. Lt. Cavalry.
Ensign A. W. Beavan, E. R. from England.
Ensign A. Barry, H. M. 6th Rt. from do.
Capt. J. T. Leslie, Artillery.
Capt. Johnston, 65th Bengal N. I. from Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

Vety. Surg. M. Rogers, H. Brigade, to Poonah.
Lieut. J. Brodhurst E. Rt. to England.
Surg. Alex. Duncan, to Dapoolie.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 7. Brig Rampertap, Dawoodbhoy, Naiquedah, from ...ang 25th November 1833.
...sengers.—10 Natives.
...o Brig Jean, James Pierce, Master, from Calcutta, ...cember 1833.
...chooner Hamoody, C. Roedert, Master, from ...atan, 17th Dec. 1833.
...sengers.—11 Natives
...th ship Severn, Adam Dixon, Master, from Lon- Deal 26th Aug. St. Jago 20th Sept.
...sengers.—Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Elphinston, Miss Fal- Mr and Mrs. Barry, Mr. Beavan, Mrs. Donnelly, Chooner, and George Spratt, servants.

DEPARTURE.

...hip Princess Charlotte, John McKean, Master, to ...ool.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

...AJESTY'S SHIPS.—Melville and Imogene.
...'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
...'BLE COMPANY'S GUARD-SHIP.—Hastings.
...'BLE COMPANY'S FLOATING CHAPEL.—Aurora.
...E TADERS.—Lady Raffles, Egyptian, Margaret, ...ng Castle, Lady Wilmot Horton, Victory, Lady ...on, Amity, Clarence, and Severn.
...UNTRY VESSELS.—Discovery, Kusrovie, Charlotte, ...ee Family, Hydross, Charles Forbes, Cornwallis, ... Byramgore, Prime, Caledonia, John Bannerman, ...cis Warden, Atteour Rehimo, Maackbar, Helen, ...aloy, Sukana, Ann, Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Hamoody, ..., and Rampertap.
...RENCH.—La Nymphe.
...MERICAN.—Henry Clay,
...H. THE IMAUM'S SHIP Caroline.

VESSELS LOADING.

...Henry Clay, for New York. Lady Raffles, for London, ...sprovie for Malay Coast, Hydross, for Bengal. Victory for ...ondon,

THE COURIER.

SATURDAY, 11th. JANUARY, 1834.

The following gentlemen, we understand, proceed as passengers in the *Hugh Lindsay*:

Frederick Green, Esq. Captain Thomas Lane Groundwater, Alex. S. Finlay, Esq. Col. E. Hardy, Capt. Hibbert, Capt. Pottinger, Mr. Lindsay, R. K. Pringle, Esq. Capt. Pearson, Capt. Spencer, Capt. Jackson.

We have been favoured with the extract of an interesting letter from one of the passengers by the Steamer last year, which will be found in a ...preceding column, confirming the accounts already published of the ease with which the desert may be passed, and the overland journey to England performed.

The following announcement appears in the General orders of the Commander-in-Chief of India :—

"His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut. General Sir John Keane, K. C. B., and G. C. H., to the Staff of the army serving in the East Indies, and to succeed Lieut. General Sir Colin Halkett, at the Presidency of Bombay."

It would thus appear that the Government at home have already anticipated in some measure the changes of the new Charter; for Sir John Keane is not appointed Commander in Chief, but merely to "the Staff of the army" and this circumstance instead of being communicated as usual, comes through the authorities in Bengal.—The report which has been circulated here for some days, that the command of the King's Troops has been taken from Sir. Colin Halkett, we understand is perfectly unfounded.—His Excellency, proceeds home in the *Victory* on the 1st. of February.

We have been favoured with a communication to the Literary Society of Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions in aid of an expedition to explore the interior of Africa which is about to be made from that place. This will be found in a preceding column, and will fully explain the objects of the association from which it has been received. Whether it will have the desired effect, or not, we cannot say, after the very large sums which have lately been raised in India for objects of local importance; but there can be no doubt the laudable efforts which are making at the Cape deserve every assistance it is possible to afford them.

The *Severn* from London August 26th. arrived on Thursday last, and of course affords no later news than we are already in possession of. We have received by her, however, a copy of the China Trade Bill, which will be found published below, together with a debate upon it in the House of Commons on the 22d. of August. The Bill adds little to the information we have already published regarding its provisions. The first clause does away with all the restrictions which now exist upon vessels registered in this country, with the exception of those relating to Lascars, Sailors, and Natives within the limits of the East India Company.—The second repeals all the present prohibitions in favor of the East India Company, and against the importation of Tea into Great Britain, America, and the Mauritius.—The third clause establishes a penalty for the violation of certain formalities required in the manifests of ships trading to the East Indies and China.—The fourth provides for the establishment by His Majesty of three or more commissioners in China with such salaries as he may see fit to give them.—The fifth enacts that these commissioners are to have such powers and authorities over the trade of His Majesty's subjects to that country as His Majesty may deem necessary. It also enables him to impose penalties, forfeitures, and imprisonments for the violation of the rules he may make for the regulation of the China trade; and lastly, empowers him to create a Court of Justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of offences committed by his subjects in China, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of that country.—The sixth clause requires that a person holding office in China shall receive no fee or salary except such as may be granted to under the provisions of the Bill, and especially, that he shall not enter into trade, either directly or indirectly.—The eighth clause enables His Majesty to levy a tonnage duty upon ships trading to China, for the support of the Court of Justice and commissioners established by the Bill.—The ninth and last clause relates entirely to the mode of recovering penalties.

The first thing that strikes us in this Bill is the loose way in which it is drawn up.—The powers of the officers it establishes in Canton, as well as the penalties attached to a violation of their authority are left to be defined by His Majesty. The constitution, too, of the Court which is to be formed is left uncertain; and what is worse than all, the tonnage duty which the Bill provides, for is restricted to no sum, but may be increased to whatever amount his Majesty's Ministers for the time being may see fit. In short, therefore, we have no hesitation in saying that an instance can hardly be found in which a Bill involving the interests of so many individuals, and such a vast amount of property, was brought before Parliament in a more slovenly and negligent manner;—and yet such is the apathy with which every thing relating to India and China has been regarded by that body during the last session, that it passed through without the slightest opposition.

To the principle of the Bill objections exist not less serious than to the manner in which it has been drawn up. The object in view is to facilitate commercial intercourse with China by providing for the numerous exigencies to which it may be exposed. But this unfortunately is to be effected by a large and cumbrous establishment, the support of which, there is every reason to believe will more than counterbalance the benefits it will confer. There will for instance be three or more commissioners, and one or more Judges, conversant with English Law, to pay. The former must of course have a considerable establishment, as they are to superintend the whole of the British commerce to China, and collect a duty at the same time; while the latter, who are to imprison as well as fine, will doubtless, as usual in such cases, have all the paraphernalia of a Court of Justice, to support their dignity and maintain their authority.

The numerous petty offices which will thus be made, will require, as well as the higher ones of Judge and Commissioner, to be paid upon the handsomest scale of allowances, without which no one fit to fill them, it may be presumed, will consent to banish himself to such a place as Canton.

Now the question which naturally suggests itself under these circumstances is, could not some less expensive plan have been devised to accomplish the object for which this multiplicity of appointments is intended, if not with the same degree of perfection, at least with more prospect of benefiting the trade to China, by subjecting it to less burthens? In reply we can only point out the fact that the trade of other nations to that country, which at times has almost rivalled our own, has been under the protection hitherto of their consuls only—in some instances not even of that—and yet has never felt the necessity of such a prodigious establishment as Mr. Grant proposes.

CONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN GOVERNMENTS.

2.—COPY OF A MINUTE BY SIR C. T. METCALFE.

The Finance Committee having been invited to submit their sentiments on the subject of the constitution of the Indian Governments, have suggested such reforms as occur to them severally, each member having stated his own opinions in a separate Minute.

We have forwarded these communications to the Court of Directors, with intimation that any remarks which the Governor General in Council may deem it proper to make, will be submitted in a separate despatch.

I now, therefore, proceed to offer such as occur to me on the important subject discussed in those documents.

The members of the Finance Committee unite in opinion as to the exigency of a Supreme Government for India, divested of the details of the local administration of any separate Presidency.

In that opinion I entirely concur. Every one who has attended to the subject must, I conceive, admit that the Supreme Government, as at present constituted, is too much occupied with the details of its own Presidency to exercise any very effective control over the other Governments. If, therefore, it is intended by the home authorities that the Supreme Government should be efficient as a government of control over subordinate Presidencies, it seems indispensable that it should be relieved from the laborious occupation of local administration.

The Finance Committee further recommend, that the armies of the three Presidencies be united into one, or at least be placed under the immediate orders of the Supreme Government, and under one Commander in Chief. In that recommendation also I concur. There may be difficulty in amalgamating the native troops of the several parts of India together, and it may be expedient to retain with each description the officers to whom they are most accustomed. It may therefore, perhaps, be desirable to adhere generally to the same local distribution that at present prevails. But there does not appear to be any difficulty in considering all as belonging to one army, or in placing the whole under the Supreme Government and one Commander in Chief.

Mr. Hill's observations on the tendency of the present separation of the three armies to cause an unnecessary increase of force, solely with a view to equalize the promotion of officers appear to me to be perfectly just; and the same will, no doubt, have occurred to every one who has marked the progress of the increase of our army. This undeniable tendency seems to furnish strong ground for an union, as far as may be practicable without serious inconvenience.

There is a similar suggestion for the union of the civil establishments of the three Presidencies, to which, as an arrangement to be gradually effected by the future nomination of all civil servants to the establishment of India, I do not see any objection.

It is proposed that there shall be three or four Governments subordinate to the Supreme Government. Four would, undoubtedly, be more efficient than three. The territories under the present Bengal Presidency might then form two Governments, having a separate one for the Western Provinces. But as this would be the substitution of five Governments, including the Supreme one, in lieu of the present number, three, it may be doubted whether the expense of such an arrangement would not be intolerable.

In this respect the calculations of the Committee appear to me to be too sanguine. They say very justly that reduction ought to be a paramount object of any changes in the constitution of the Indian Governments. But it is hardly to be expected that the expenses of a Supreme Government and four subordinate Governments will be limited in the result to the amount which they anticipate.

For instance, they take credit for the reduction of the Body Guard in Bengal and ... at Madras as a part of their proposed arrangement, which is to furnish a saving to cover a portion of other expenditure. But if the Body Guard at each Presidency were reduced, other cavalry must be substituted, the expense of which would be chargeable to the same purpose. It is not, I presume, supposed that the Governor General is to go about India without a single trooper to attend him. It is perhaps a matter of indifference whether the Body Guard, as a separate corps, be continued or abolished, except that the men belonging to it have strong claims on the Government for their services in Ava, which have already, with regard to many of their comrades been ill required. But its abolition would effect only a nominal saving, for its place must be supplied by other cavalry, and, if it is in excess to a proper establishment of that arm, the same reduction might as well be effected in any other corps or in the cavalry generally. At Madras, I believe the Body Guard is borne on the strength of all the cavalry regiments, and does not form a separate establishment. The same might be done in Bengal. The Body Guard does not seem a large body for the due state of the Governor General, and its being a distinct corps has its convenience, since there is no cavalry regiment stationed within 600 miles of the Presidency. But whatever may eventually become of the Body Guard, its abolition would only produce a seeming saving, as its place must be supplied by other cavalry.

Mr. Hill argues that the Governor General's residence, under the proposed arrangement for a Supreme Government not being fixed, there might be a great abridgement of parade and ceremony; that he would cease to hold a sort of court, would fall into a moderate style of living and have a much more limited establishment; that the Body Guard might accordingly be dispensed with; that it is unnecessary for the protection of the Governor's person, and adds nothing to his dignity; and that simplicity of manners excites the esteem of the natives.

I cannot perceive the grounds for these anticipations. The Supreme Government; although moveable, would not necessarily be always in motion. Its residence would naturally be at the capital of British India. There would be the same necessity there for parade, ceremony, or expense, that can be supposed to exist at present, and the necessary would be rather increased than diminished by the Governor General's going to a distance from the Presidency. A Body Guard then, or some Guard, would be necessary in many places to prevent his retinue's appearing insignificant, compared with that of any tributary Prince attending his court.

I cannot conceive on what reasoning the supposition is founded, that the Governor General, on ceasing to be the Governor of a subordinate Presidency, will be able to fall into the quiet unimposing condition of a private gentleman. Philosophy may say, that state adds nothing to dignity; but how far is this idea to be carried? Where is the precise limit at which appearances, up to that point deemed necessary are to cease to be of any value. It is neither in Europe, nor in Asia, nor in any part of the known world, civilized or barbarous, that state is held to be unnecessary as an accompaniment of station. The natives of other parts of the world, esteem simplicity of character, and ridicule whatever is grossly the reverse; but in equipage, in retinue, in state and parade, they are fond of making the greatest display possible, and would not, I conceive think the better of one for being without the appendages due to his station.

I cannot, therefore, from this source, anticipate the means of really meeting the expenses of new Governments, but there is a suggestion by Mr. Bax which does appear to offer effective aid towards that purpose.

He proposes the abolition of all Boards, Revenue, Military, Medical, Marine, Customs &c &c. at all the Presidencies, and I entirely agree with him in the proposition. I have no doubt that the business now done by Boards might be more economically and as efficiently performed by single Comptrollers or Superintendents in each Department, where such may be necessary, or by tranfering the business, where that is practicable, to the Secretaries to the Government, and making the latter more responsible in the management of their departments than they are at present. The division of the territories of the Bengal Presidency into two Governments would lessen the necessity which may now be supposed to exist for Boards, by facilitating the direct superintendence of the ruling authority.

It is of essential importance that, as suggested by Mr. Mackenzie, the subordinate Governments should be deprived of the power which they now possess of increasing their establishments and expenditure. There can be not doubt that the expenses of our Indian Empire have been greatly increased by the existence of this power in the hands of the subordinate Governments. The territory of Bombay could never have been suffered to become such a burthen as it now is on our general finances, had the command over the public purse rested solely with the Supreme Government: but with the power of spending vested in the Bombay Government, and the unresisted facility of providing for deficits by drawing on the surplus of Bengal, the temptation has been too strong and the acquisition of extensive territories and large revenues has been rendered fruitless, as to our finances, by the counteraction of still greater increase of expenditure. Mr. Bax objects to a subordinate Presidency's being required to limit its disbursements by the amount of its income; but this is a very necessary rule towards due economy, for there is no sufficient check where there is an unlimited power of supplying deficiencies. He argues that if this be required additional territory ought to be annexed to the subordinate Presidency, equivalent to the excess of its expenditure, and so the account to be balanced: which would be to regulate income by expenditure, impossible in the aggregate, unless the resources of a country can expand to meet any demand, and ruinous as a principle. If any subordinate Government be really compelled by the grand exigencies of the State to incur a fixed expenditure beyond its fixed income, it would be better that the general Government ... portion of its expenditure, by ... tity of its establishments under ... nagement, and thus equalise local ... diture, restricting the latter, as to the former, than that it should endeavour ... the unlimited expenditure of the subordi... ment by annexations of increased income, foster and encourage expenditure, leaving ... the restraint of fixed limits. As a sample of the ... in which the method advocated would op... following case may be supposed: The expe... of the Bombay Government exceeds its incom... Indian Navy, forming a part of its establish... proposedly maintained more for the general p... of the State than for the local exigencies of the Bombay Presidency. Let the Superme Government relieve the Bombay Government from the charge of the Indian Navy, transfer the head quarters of that establishment to Calcutta and take it entirely under its own orders. The income of Bombay would so much the nearer cover its expenses. The expense of the Indian Navy would come immediately under the the cognizance of the Government responsible for the management of our Indian finances. The necessity for the continuance of that establishment, either wholly or in part, as well as the propriety of the outlay on it, would be more closely questioned and examined, and reduction more or less would probably follow. But as long as ... it remains a pet establishment at Bombay, with the surplus ... of Bengal to draw on, its expences are more likely to ... increase than diminish.

All the members of the Finance Committee seem to be of one opinion ... in proposing the division of the ma... nagement of our po... olitical relations among the ... dinate Governments. ... Those of Hydrabad ... pore, for instance, they ... would assign to ... of Malwa and Western India ... to ... Gwalior, Delhi, Lucknow, and Ru... posed Government in Upper Hindostan ... nion I cannot concur. It appears to me, ... litical relations ought to be retained exclusi... the direction of the Supreme Government, on ... count of the paramount importance of those affairs, on which peace and war, and consequently the safety and stability of our Indian Empire, depend; and also on account of the expediency of having all our political relations managed and controlled by one presiding spirit, under one uniform system of policy. I see no advantage in interposing subordinate Governments between the Supreme Government and the Native States, with whom we have political relations. With any pretensions to independence, the latter would have a right to claim direct communication with the head of our Government. There is nothing in our political relations with Hydrabad and Nagpore that requires their transfer to Madras. Even in a division among subordinate Presidencies, Nagpore would, with more convenience, be annexed to that of Bengal. There is nothing in our political relations in Malwa and Rajpootana that requires that they should be handed over to the Territorial Governments of Bombay and Upper Hindostan respectively; but there is much which renders it desirable that they should be placed under one directing authority. I should therefore recommend that all our political relations should be retained under the immediate management of the Supreme Government, excepting such as, from past habit, or some decided benefit, may more expediently be assigned ... the intermediate direction of subordin... ments. Mysore and Travancore, for i... be placed in connexion with Madras ... and being either insulated or cut off ... India by the territories of that Presi... obvious propriety in that connexi... the same circumstances with regard ... may be said to be the off-spring of th... The Guikwar State is also connected with ... long habit, and there is no urgent necessity ... ring the tie. Should there be a new Presidency in the Western Provinces, its territories would nearly surround those of Oude. Our relations with the Court of Lucknow in that case might unobjectionably be placed under that Government, for Oude has long ceased to have any part in general politics of India; but Hydrabad, Nagpore, the Mahratta States of Sindia and Holkar, together with the other States of Malwa, and those of Rajpootana and Bundlecund, altogether forming the chain of our political relations in Central and Interior India, ought to be exclusively under the Supreme Government; as well as our external relations with Lahore and the Sikh States, Cabul and North-western Asia, Nepaul, Ava, and all other countries beyond our external frontier, allowing, as convenience might require, between those States and the Local Governments on whose territories they may border, such intercommunication as might be useful for border purposes.

There are some remarks by Mr. Bax regarding the army, which I cannot pass without notice. One might suppose, from the manner in which he speaks of it, that we had uselessly an immense army, the greater part of which might be dispensed with, without effecting our safety in any degree. He seems to me to have put out of sight the nature of our situation in India. We are here by conquest, not by the affection of our subjects; and that universality of tranquillity to which he appeals is an effect of that extent of force and that perfection of equipment to which he objects. That tranquillity did not exist when our force was smaller, and would not continue long if our army were much reduced. He speaks of our force as indicating that we are in a hostile country. And so we are, as we should soon find it to our cost, if we were ever supposed to be weak. The figure of an enemy's starting from the earth, which he mentions, in ridicule, as if we had none otherwise, would to appearance be almost realized in the swarms of enemies which would show themselves, if they thought that they could assail our power with any hope of success. Mr. Bax's observations apply chiefly to Southern India, and might have been made with equal correctness a few months before the Birman war; but on the breaking out of that war, all the available force of the Madras Presidency, European and Native, was required for foreign service. That war must have been still more injurious to our finances than it actually was, and might have terminated altogether in failure, with ruinous consequences to our Indian Empire, if that force had not been in existence, which Mr. Bax seems to consider superfluous. He has noticed our artillery as particularly excessive; as we have in this part of the world to make amends by discipline and science for want of numbers, it would not be unnatural if we had an undue proportion of that description of force in which science is most concerned; but it is remarkable, that, compared with the enemies with whom we have had to contend in India, we have often been outnumbered in that arm. In almost every general action that has been fought within the last thirty years, our enemy has been superior in artillery. Take the battle of Delhi, or of Laswaree, or of Deig, or of Assaye, or of Mehipoor, the only doubt of success in each case from the superiority and efficiency of the enemy's artillery. At our last great siege, that of Bhurtpoor, I had an opportunity of witnessing the insufficiency of the strength of our artillery for the service required of them. I cannot concur in Mr. Bax's sentiments, either in this particular or in his general view, but am persuaded that if, such opinions were acted upon to any great extent.

to be palatable at a time when re- [illegible] our object) they would prove the [illegible]ownfall. Mr. Bax however, when he [illegible]out the remedy for our supposed su- [illegible]ce, is not sufficiently explicit. After re- [illegible]d would lead any one to imagine that the [illegible]t safely be relieved from an immense por- present army, he observes, that all that he [illegible] is that we should discontinue to send Euro- officers and troops to India, and discontinue the [illegible]ruiting of N[illegible]troops. He does not seem to be aware that the [illegible]ting of Native troops has been discontinued for se[illegible]l years, until each regiment of Native Infantry in [illegible]al has been or is nearly re- duced from 1,000 to 640 firelocks, and every regiment of Native cavalry from four squadrons to three. I do not know what progress has been made in this re- duction in the Madras and Bombay establishments, but the orders to all the Presidencies were the same. Further reduction in the strength of regiments is im- possible, consistently with their efficiency. The only remaining measure, if Mr. Bax's notions were correct, would be a reduction of the number of Native regi- ments, an experiment which I trust it will not be ne- cessary to try.

As to European troops, the regiments actually in India must remain complete to their establishment, otherwise they would soon dwindle away into an ineffi- cient state of weakness. But the extent of our Euro- pean force is a question so distinct from that of the ex- tent of our Native force, that I wonder to see the two put indifferently together, as if they were the same. [illegible] European force is real strength under any circum- [illegible] and any one anxious for the security of our In- [illegible] would wish that force increased were it [illegible] the state of our finances. Our Native [illegible]nder some circumstances, but under [illegible]be weakness, and in that case the greater [illegible] of the force the greater would our weakness [illegible] respect to European officers, if Mr. Bax al- [illegible] officers belonging to His Majesty's regiments, the fixed establishment must be kept up; if he means to object to the sending out of more cadets than are re- quired to complete the Honourable Company's army, his remark is obviously correct, and the Court of Direc- tors will no doubt have come to the same conclusion. I have commented at so much length on Mr. Bax's remarks on the subject of our army, because I cannot conceive any danger to our Indian Empire so great as the notion, if it were entertained and acted on, that our army is superfluous, and that we hold India by any other tenure than the strength of our military force. What the amount of our force ought precisely to be, I do not believe any one competent to determine. Who can say that our army ought to contain exactly such a number of troops, and that more would be superfluous, and less dangerous?

My own opinion is, as I have elsewhere before stated, without adverting to a state of war, in which of course our force must be suited to the exigencies of the oc- casion, that we ought during peace to maintain the largest army that we can afford to pay; and, with reference to the same consideration, that it ought as much as possible to consist of European troops.

There are points on which the Members of the Fi- nance Committee have severally offered plans, partly differing and partly agreeing. To examine each par- [illegible] comment on the differences between them, [illegible]ese remarks already I fear tedious, still [illegible]ting my own sentiments on the same [illegible]dicate generally with what opinions [illegible]rom what they differ.

[illegible]n that the arrangement could be ef- [illegible]ne expence as the present, or rather [illegible]crease, which I regard as an indispen- [illegible]tion, I should advocate the following Es- [illegible]ent for the government of India.

A Governor General for all India;

A Supreme Executive Council or all India;

A Legislative Council for all India;

A Commander-in-Chief for all the Armies of India;

Four Subordinate Governments;

A Lieutenant, Governor for each, or four Lieuten- ant-Governors;

A Lieutenant-General for each, or four Lieutenant- Generals;

A Council or Board at each subordinate Presidency.

The capital of British India and the seat of the Su- preme Government to be in Calcutta, until experience shall prove any other place to be fitter, and until the transfer can be made without heavy expense.

The states of the subordinate Governments to be Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, and some place to be se- lected in the W[illegible] Provinces of the present Bengal Presidency.

The Supreme Government not be fixed at the capi- tal, but to be moveable to any part of the empire un- der its control.

The Legislative Council to be fixed at the capital.

The subordinate Governments to be entirely subor- dinate to the Supreme Government, and to have no power in finance, expenditure, or establishments, without the express sanction of the Supreme Govern- ment.

The Supreme to manage directly all political rela- tions, without the intervention of the subordinate Go- vernment, excepting only such as may be peculiarly local.

Patronage to be extensively possessed by the Govern- nor General throughout the subordinate Governments. This is necessary for the respect due to his office, which otherwise would hardly be felt. Influence over the public establishments would wait chiefly on patro- nage; it is therefore essential for the public interests that it should be vested in the head of the Govern- ment.

In judicial establishments, I should desire to see an amalgamation of all Courts, so that there should be no collision of jurisdiction, and no misunderstanding of powers, and that no Judge should hereafter shake the allegiance of the people of India to the Government, by announcing from the bench that he is the only re- presentative of the King, and that the Government cannot communicate with him except by humble pe- tition.

A Supreme Court of Appeal for all India seems ad- visable: the appeal to the King in Council to be abo- lished, with a reservation of the right to the Govern- ment in cases affecting the public revenue.

I do not think it necessary to enter into further de- tails respecting plans to which I have not the presump- tion to suppose that any attention will be paid.

I ought perhaps to apologize for having expressed my sentiments on such subjects, but the opinions of the Finance Committee having been invited on the same, I have thought it not inconsistent with the duty of a Member of the Government to record mine also.

I purpose to do this in the Secret Department, both because some of the sentiments contained in this Minute require it, and because it is the only department where that degree of secrecy can be expected which ought to attend the deliberation of Government on most sub- jects. I have observed with great regret the unneces- sary publicity too frequently given to matters which, [illegible] under the deliberation of Government, ought, at least during that period, to be held secret. The opi- nions of the Finance Committee, on the important subjects noticed in this Minute, were hardly submitted to Government, when they found their way into al the news papers, and were announced as if the scheme which they contained had been seriously contemplated by the authorities at home.

(Signed) C. T. METCALFE.

Fort William, 18th Oct. 1830.

8.—COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF DAL- HOUSIE, COMMANDER IN CHIEF IN INDIA, TO LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK; DATED SIMLAH, SEPT. 27, 1831.

MY LORD.—After having attentively perused the various documents by the Members of the Committee of Finance at Calcutta, and by the Members of Council, I can feel no difficulty in complying with the desire expressed in your Lordship's Minute, that I should give my opinion "as to the proper positi- on of the Commander in Chief with reference to the well being of the departments confided to his charge"

There can be no doubt of the necessity that the Commander in Chief in India should at all times he placed in the most confidential communication with the Governor and Government, but a residence of three months in Calcutta in which I attended re- gularly the meeting of the Council, satisfied me that the constant attendance of the Commander-in-Chief in Council could not be useful to the public service, and therefore could not be desirable.

The attention of the Commander-in-Chief must be chiefly called to the discipline, equipment, and ready state for service, in which the army is expected to be kept. His personal presence and inspection are absolutely necessary, not for his own satisfaction only, but for that also of the Government, to which he is responsible for any irregularities or defi- ciencies. It is not an option with the Commander- in-Chief to remain near the seat of Government; it is his duty to place himself in the midst of his troops, that he may know their state, the country in which he is to act, and every matter connected with their well being. It is certain, that the first wish and de- sire of every succeeding Commander-in-Chief in India will be, to proceed with the least possible de- lay to the point where he may best see and know his command. A glance on the map of Bengal will show that Calcutta is an extreme point, withdrawn from convenient intercourse with the great body of the army, that all correspondence, all orders, all inspection, are rendered difficult by the distance of this presidency, but infinitely more so when the Commander in Chief reflects that his mission has placed him in chief command of the armies in all the Presidencies, and at the same time lays upon him the responsibility attached to such commission.

Under that view of the "department confided to my charge," I need no further argument to show that my post and head quarters ought to be centrical, having ready and quick communication, not only throughout Bengal, but also with Madras and Bom- bay.

I beg, however, to draw your Lordship's atten- tion to the manner in which I have been attended by the chief head quarters staff of the army, for the purposes of this my first inspection. I left Calcutta in October last, having directed in orders, that the chief officers of departments should leave behind every thing not absolutely necessary for public service, and most especially to bring only such proportion of interior officers as were indispensable for the affairs in each. I have every reason to believe that these orders have been obeyed; nevertheless I find myself marching at the head of a little army of every rank and gradation. The chief depôt of this great staff is still at Calcutta, but so far distant, that my inspecti- on, which I could not accomplish in less time than two or three seasons, required all this proportion which now accompanies me

Were the permanent head quarters of the Com- mander-in-Chief placed in a centre point of the coun- try, I might have accomplished my inspection with little more attendance than my Aides-de-camp, and a very few assistants of the Adjutant and Quarter- master General's departments; and, as the season required, the Commander-in-Chief might retire upon that head quarter, where all his principal departments and officers were occupied in his absence; but to Calcutta he could not possibly retire in each season.

The enormous expenses attending this moveable camp afford matter of serious consideration to the Government, in addition to that of the facility and convenience of command to that officer, in whom the confidence of the Chief Governor must be placed.

Your Lordship's Minute has so fully expressed your conviction on this point (predicting even that in future the Commander in Chief will always place himself in upper Bengal), that I need not say more upon it. The next question is, which is the best and most centrical point for the purpose?

I think that Agra and Allahabad are nearly equal in the advantages they possess.

If the movements and correspondence of the Commander in Chief were alone considered, I would give the preference to Agra; but if the Artillery branch of the service, and that of the Engineers, could be brought to Allahabad, and placed under the more immediate cognizance and control of the Commander in Chief, which I do most strenuously and urgently advise, then indeed Allahabad has immense ad- vantages over Agra. Should it be hereafter decided that Allahabad should be the head quarters of the Governor General, as Supreme Government, then there can be no doubt that there also should be placed the Commander in Chief.

Your Lodship's Minute expresses a desire that I should also give my opinion upon all the other points touched upon in the Minutes of the Members of the Finance Committee and of Council; but in maturely considering these papers, I see only one great and important proposition to be considered. All other points appear to me as matters of detail belonging to that one.

It seems also, that there is perfect unanimity on that great question, with the exception of forming a fourth Presidency in the Upper Provinces, called usually "the Central India."

I entirely concur in the general opinion, that one Supreme Government, in "the Governor General in Council" is re- quired, and most essentially necessary to govern with energy this great Empire.

I concur with your Lordship, that in such change there is no necessity whatever nor advantage even, to be gained in altering the existing Presidencies, or the limits of them: that Lieutenant Governors should be appointed in charge of the local administration in Bengal, Madras and Bombay, having as now a Council for each; and that the Governor General, as Supreme Government, residing at Allahabad, should have the full power of proceeding, when to him it shall seem fit, to any part or residence of the subordinate Presidencies, there to assume his place as Chief Governor in Council.

I think with your Lordship, that the ablest Council that could be found to assist the supreme Government should be a Member of Council from each of the Presidencies, and chosen by the Governor General.

That during the required absence of these Councillors from their Presidencies, the vacant place might be filled, according to the present system, by a temporary appoint- ment.

With regard to the consideration of the economy of this new system, I think that such details can only be well ar- ranged by the supreme Government when formed; and from what I have seen in this country, I should think that such a subject, proceeding from the Governor General and his three Councillors, would be viewed with equal liberality and justice to the parties concerned, both public and private.

I concur in the general opinion, that there should be but one Commander in Chief, having power to visit every part of the three armies; and I have no hesitation in saying, that having himself seen the three armies, the Commander in Chief cannot find any difficulty in removing all the obstacles and all the objections now imagined, why one uniform system, should not constitute one active and united army.

My opinion is very decided, that the existing disjointed system renders a much more numerous force necessary, than would be the case were those forces distributed by one head where most wanted, mutually connected and mutually co- operating.

The Commander in Chief in Bengal; one Major General, Inspector of Cavalry; two Major Generals, Inspectors of Infantry.

One Lieutenant General in Madras; one Major General, Inspector of Cavalry; one Major General, Inspector of Infantry.

One Lieutenant General in Bombay, and two Major- Generals, as in Madras.

The further distribution of divisions and brigades cannot now be stated; but I do not hesitate to recommend, that when such distribution shall be made, that considerations of seniority of rank shall not prevail so much as is the practice now, over considerations of talent and military conduct.

I agree with your Lordship, that a great proportion of the numerous Presidency Staff, and certainly that double Staff of the King's and Company's army, might be dispensed with.

My opinion is also very decided in regard to the Medical and Military Boards. I consider them both not only as not useful, but as heavy and most expensive incumbrances upon the effective command of the army.

I regret to find one point upon which I must differ from all the able individuals who have started their sentiments in these papers, and that is, as to a Legislative Council in In- dia.

A facility to enact laws appears to me to be one of the most dangerous powers that can be given to a Subordinate Government, for such I must consider even the Supreme Go- vernment of India, as compared with the Crown and Par- liament of Great Britain.

I think it might be quite sufficient to vest in the Supreme Government the power to recommend laws to be hereafter enacted for the general good of India, that recommendation to be founded on opinions given by the Judges in the several Presidencies, in manner similar to the opinion of the Twelve Judges in England, occasionally called for by the Crown or by Parliament.

The Supreme Government having ample powers to pro- vide for all emergencies, I could fear no inconvenience, no injury to the great interests of India, in waiting for a ma ture consideration of the subject before the actual enact- ment of law, and that such law should pass in the Par- liament only.

Submitted with great respect and deference.

(Signed) DALHOUSIE, Commander in Chief.

Simlah, 27th September, 1831.

CALCUTTA.

We are informed that H. M. Ship *Curacoa* with the Governor General and Suite, leaves town on Friday morning, and that it is his Lordship's intention to visit the station of Kiouk Phiou— *Cal. Cour. Dec.* 25.

THE LATE TRIAL FOR MURDER—The Doctrine laid down on the trial of Mr Betts, as to the pro- vince of the Jury, is still exciting a great deal of attention in this community. It is of course per- fectly understood that on a mere point of law, the Court would be more competent to form judge- ment than the jury; but the difficulty in this case to unlearned minds is to comprehend how the ques- tions whether the evidence is sufficient or credi- ble can be mere points of law on which the learn- ed alone can pronounce. If they are we cannot perceive that any thing at all is left to the jury to determine.

If we rightly understand the learned judge the evidence was deficient, in that none of the witness- es swore that the beating caused the death—how could they with safety have done so—being unpro- fessional when even professional men cannot in many such cases swear to that circumstance? No doubt the native witnesses believed the man to have been killed by the beating, and would have readily sworn to that conclusion had the ques- tion been put; but would it have been a proper question to put to native witnesses in case where a man was being tried for his life? If it was indis- pensible however, why was it not put by the Court?

A case was mentioned to us of an Irishman who received in a row some severe bruises on the head and was brought to St. Bartholomew's Hos- pital where he died. It appeared from a *post mor- tem* examination, that the liver was very much inflamed, an effect which is not uncommonly pro- duced by wounds in the head. Lawrence and Stan- ley were examined and they declared the man died of inflamed liver; but whether that inflammation was caused by the beating or not, they could not say, so difficult is it even for first rate skill to determine in some cases whether the death has been produced by external beating where, no inter- nal vital part is ostensibly injured by violence. It would seem to follow then that it must in gene- ral be a matter of inference to be determined by the circumstances of the case—a question *of fact* in short, within the province of the Jury, or at least of reasoning the decision of which cannot be aided by a knowledge of the law—and cannot we should suppose therefore belong exclusively to the Court.

If it be meant then that in every case it is ne- cessary to have positive evidence to the fact that the party died of the beating, it is clear that in many cases, we should say the majority especi- ally, that evidence may wholly fail: for who would rely on the testimony of ignorant natives to such a point? while professional evidence will often necessarily be unattainable; so that such cases would escape with entire impunity because it is assumed that the jury are not competent to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to establish the connection between the death and the beating! It is sworn that an aged man is beaten severely, that he becomes during the beat- ing unable to move, and that lighted straw is ap- plied to him to make him rise, and that he dies within thirty hours. All these circumstances may be totally false; but they constitute the case es- tablished by the witness for the prosecution, and there the trial is stopped without going into the defence, on the ground that there is no evidence that the death was occasioned by the beating! but the severe beating was sworn to, and the death, and it would seem that the unprofessional witnesses could only have given testimony to the connection of these, as matter of *inference* which the jury were surely equally competent to draw from the *same facts*, while even professional men might not have been able to give any positive opinion upon it, and the jury would still have had to determine for themselves from the *facts* sworn to by the witnesses. If they had the least doubt that the beating *alone* caused the death, they would probably return a verdict of manslaughter but that these points are entirely matters of law within the province of the Court, and not matters of fact or inference for the jury, certain[illegible] to us a novel and a dangerous doctrine.

Mr. Cochrane reminded the Jury in t[illegible] of his address that they might under the[illegible] ment return a verdict of manslaughter; [illegible] our unlearned minds it seems, that if a [illegible] severely beaten and die shortly afterwar[illegible] inference is not only logical but *inevitable* th[illegible] beating at least *accelerated* his death, that it w[illegible] no medical evidence to establish that conclusion. If so, is or is not that acceleration by such means, at least manslaughter? If it is, we certainly can- not understand how it could be urged that in the case of Mr. Betts, the Jury were bound to acquit for want of evidence? He might have rebutte[illegible] every word of it perhaps in defence; but if so [illegible] is a misfortune for him that he had not the [illegible] portunity for it is difficult to reconcile his acq[illegible] to justice on the grounds on which it now [illegible] —*Hurkaru, Dec.* 29.

MOFUSSIL NEWS—We have receive[illegible] letter from a friend at Allahabad wh[illegible] fearful, but we have reason to believe a[illegible] sketch of the state of the country, not onl[illegible] neighbourhood, but in the whole of the [illegible] provinces. The following is an extract:—

Our biceps or double headed Collectors [illegible] may be called, are getting us into a pre[illegible] *sauve qui peut*, is the cry commenced h[illegible] where in the name of wonder, are poor [illegible] fly to for the whole of the western prov[illegible] in the same delightful state of disorganiz[illegible] alarm? Murder and robbery are stalking [illegible] ly over the land, and honest men are often [illegible] ed and plundered in open day.

"Collectors can't get in their rents fo[illegible] they are sure to get a wigging; then how [illegible] be expected to attend to the peace or p[illegible] the country, about which they are sure t[illegible] nothing at all, if all the honest men in it w[illegible] have their throats cut in one night? It must [illegible] lowed that no class of public men should [illegible] so free to act as Magistrates, and as their [illegible] are more various and complicated in this th[illegible] most any other country they should be more fre[illegible] than any where else; but what's the fact? The s[illegible] between light and dark are not more variegated than the shades of crime brought before them for judgment which they are bound to give after ma- ture consideration according to law and conscie- nce; while their whole time is necessarily taken up with the collections of the district. Tell the Lord, like a good honest fellow, the imminent danger we are in, and that we implore to have a more efficient Magistracy or we shall be all lost. I as- sure you without the least exaggeration, crime has multiplied at least ten-fold, about this neigh- bourhood, since we lost our Magistrate by that a- bominable regulation which imposed the duties on the Collectors. I have myself been robbed half a do- zen times within this period, and can get no re- dress. Not a village I go through but I hear some complaint of robbery during the night, and it was only a morning or two ago, I met a man being carried to Kutchery who was killed by a Dhoby in the act of plundering his house: the country I assure you is in an awful state, anything you could say about it would not be overrated."—*Ibid.*

THE BEGUM SUMROO.—We are were yesterday favored by Messrs. Watkins and Cliff with a view of a picture which has been sent to Calcutta by the Begum Sumroo to be dispatched as a present to the Pope of Rome, whose authority, it is known, the Begum, as a devout Roman Catholic, duly acknowledges. The picture is about four feet in length by nearly three in breadth. It represents Her Highness attended by Colonel Dyce and the rest of her staff and ministers of state, paying ho- mage to the Bishop of her own cathedral, who is seated in the Episcopal chair with arms outstretch- ed to receive a golden cup or chalice which the Be- gum is about to present. The portraits of the old princess and her suite, though executed by a native painter, are said to be surprisingly accu- rate. We cannot however afford much praise to the style in which the limbs of the parties are ma- naged, for without an exception the painter has awarded them very short legs and very long arms. To make amends for this defect, the cos- tumes, the Kincob, the Jewellery, &c. are admi- rably imitated.—*Englishman.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

A BILL

To Regulate the Trade to China and India.

WHEREAS the exclusive right of trading with the Dominions of the Emperor of China, and trading in Tea, now enjoyed by the United Com- pany of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies, will cease from and after the Twelfth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four:

And whereas it is expedient that the Trade with China, and the Trade in Tea, should be open to all His Majesty's Subjects; and that the Restric- tions imposed on the Trade of His Majesty's Sub- jects with Places beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights of Magellan for the purpose of protecting the exclusive rights of Trade here- tofore enjoyed by the said Company, should be removed:

BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED, by The KING'S most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, it this present Parliament assembled, and by the Authority of the same, THAT from and after the said *Twelfth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four*, an Act passed in the Fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An Act to consolidate and amend the several Laws now in force with respect to Trade from and to Places within the Limits of the Charter of the East India Company, and to make further provisions with respect to such Trade, and to amend an Act of the present Session of Parliament, for the registering of Vessels, so far as it relates to Vessels registered

," shall be Repealed; except such parts as any way relate to Asiatic Sailors, s or Natives of any of the Territories, tries, Islands or Places within the limits of Charter of the East India Company, but so not to revive any Acts or parts of Acts by the d Act repealed; and except also as to such yages and Adventures as shall have been ually commenced under the Authority of the aid Act; and except as to any Suits and Proceedings which may have been commenced, and shall be pending on the said *Twelfth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four*; and from and after the said *Twelfth day of April, One thousand eight hundred and Thirty-four*, the Enactments hereinafter contained shall come into operation.

And be it further Enacted, That so much of an ct passed in the Sixth year of the reign of his late jesty King George the Fourth, intituled, "An for the general regulation of the Customs," hibits the Importation of Tea, unless from ce of its growth, and by the East India y, and into the Port of London; and also uch of the said Act as prohibits the Importa- into the United Kingdom, of Goods from , unless by the East India Company, and he port of London; and also so much of the Act as requires that the Manifests of Ships tting from Places in China shall be authenti- by the Chief Supercargo of the East India any; and also that so much of another Act in the said 6th year of the reign of his said Majesty King George the Fourth, enti- , "An Act to regulate the Trade of the sh Possessions Abroad," as prohibits the ortation of Tea into any of the British Pos- ons in America, and into the Island of Man- , except from the United Kingdom or from other British Possessions in America, and ss by the East India Company or with their ense, shall be from and after the *of April, One thousand eight hundred and y-four*, Repealed, and thenceforth (notwith- ding any provision, enactment, matter or g, made for the purpose of protecting the lusive rights of Trade heretofore enjoyed by said Company, in any Charter of the said Company in the said Act or any other Act of Parliament con tained) it shall be lawful for any of His Majesty's Subjects in Ships or Vessels registered and navigated according to law, to carry on Trade, as well directly as circuitously, between all Ports and Places belonging either to His Majesty, or to any Prince, State or Country at amity with His Majesty, and all Ports or Places whatsoever, beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Streights or Magellan, and also from Port to Port and from Place to Place, within the same limits.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, That the Person having the command of any Ship or Vessel arriving at any Place in the possession of or under the government of the said Company shall make out, sign, and deliver to the principal Officer of the Customs or other Person thereunto lawfully authorized, a true and perfect List, specifying the Names, Capacities and Descriptions of all Persons who shall have been on board such Ship or Vessel at the time of its arrival; and if any Person having the command of such Ship or Vessel shall not make out, sign and deliver such List, he shall forfeit *One hundread pounds*; one-half part of which Penalty shall belong to such Person or Persons as shall inform or sue for the same, and the other half part to the said Company: and if the said Company shall inform or sue for the same, then the whole of the said Penalty shall belong to the said Company.

And be it Enacted, That the Penalty or Forfeiture aforesaid shall be recoverable by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in India or elsewhere, or in any Courts in India to which jurisdiction may hereafter be given by the Governor General of India in Council in that behalf, to be commenced in the County, Presidency, Colony or Settlement where the Offender may happen to be; or by Conviction in summary way before Two Justices of the Peace in the United Kingdom, or in India, of the County or Presidency where such Offender may happen to be; and upon such Conviction, the Penalty or Forfeiture aforesaid shall and may be levied by Distress and Sale of the Goods and Chattles of the Offender; and for want of such sufficient Distress, every such Offender may be committed to the Common Gaol or House of Correction for the space of *three* Calendar months.

AND whereas it is expedient for the objects of Trade and amicable intercourse with the Dominions of the Emperor of China, that provision be made for the establishment of a British Authority in the said Dominions; Be it therefore Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any Commission or Commissions or Warrants under His Royal Sign Manual, to appoint three or more of His Majesty's subjects to be Superintendents of the Trade of His Majesty's Subjects to and from the said Dominions, for the purpose of protecting and promoting such Trade; and by any such Commission or Warrant as aforesaid to settle such gradation and subordination among the said Superintendents (one of whom shall be styled the Chief Superintendent,) and to appoint such Officers to assist them in the execution of their duties, and to grant such Salaries to such Superintendents and Officers as His Majesty shall from time to time deem expedient; and the said Superintendents shall be stationed at such place or places as His Majesty shall from time to time direct.

And be it Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for His Majesty, by any such Order or Orders, Commission or Commissions as to His Majesty in Council shall appear expedient and salutary, to give to the said Superintendents, or any of them, powers and authorities over and in respect of the Trade and Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects within any part of the said Dominions; and to make and issue Directions and Regulations touching the said Trade and Commerce, and for the government of His Majesty's Subjects within the said Dominions, and to impose Penalties, Forfeitures, or Imprisonments, for the breach of any such Directions or Regulations, to be enforced in such manner as in the Said Order or Orders shall be specified; and to create Courts of Justice, with Criminal and Admiralty jurisdiction, for the trial of Offences committed by His Majesty's Subjects within the said Dominions and the Ports and Havens thereof, and on the High Seas within *One Hundred* Miles of the Coast of China, according to the Laws of England; but with such alterations with regard to the practice and the process of such Courts, and the constitution and number of Juries, as the circumstances of the case shall render expedient, and to appoint necessary Officers for holding the said Courts, and for executing the Process thereof; and to grant such Salaries to such Officers as to His Majesty in Council shall appear reasonable.

And be it enacted, That no Superintendent or Commisioner appointed under the authority of this Act shall accept, for or in discharge of his duties, any Gift, Donation, Gratuity or Reward, other than the Salary which may be granted to him as aforesaid; or be engaged in any Trade or Traffic for his own benefit, or for the benefit of any other person or persons.

And be it Enacted, That it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, by an Order or Orders to be issued from time to time, to impose, and to empower such Persons as His Majesty in Council shall think fit to collect and levy from or on account of any Ship or Vessel entering any Port or place where the said Superintendents or any of them shall be stationed, such Tonnage Duty or Fee as shall from time to time be specified in such Order or Orders not exceeding at any time in the whole Tonnage Duty of Shillings for every Ton of the registered burthen of such Ship or Vessel; the Fund arising from the collection of which Tonnage Duty or Fee shall be appropriated in such manner as His Majesty in Council shall direct, towards defraying the expences of the Establishments by this Act authorized within the said Dominions.

And be it Enacted, that if any Suit or Action shall be brought against any person or persons for any thing done in pursuance of this Act, then and in every such case such Action or Suit shall be commenced or prosecuted within *Six* Months after the fact committed, and not afterwards, except where the cause of Action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction, and then within *Six* Months after the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs and Defendant or Defendants shall have been within the jurisdiction of any such Court, and the same and every such Action or suit shall be brought in the county or place where the cause of Action shall have arisen, and not elsewhere, except where the cause of Action shall have arisen in any place not within the jurisdiction of any of His Majesty's Courts having civil jurisdiction; and the Defendant or Defendants shall be entitled to the like Notice, and shall have the like privilege of tendering Amends to the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, or their Agent or Attorney, as is provided in Actions brought against any. Justice of the Peace for acts done in the execution of his office, by an act passed in the twenty-fourth year of the reign of King George the Second, intituled, "An Act for the rendering Justices of the Peace more safe in the execution of their office, and for indemnifying Constables and others acting in obedience to their Warrants;" and the Defendant or Defendants in every such Action or Suit may plead the General Issue, and give the special matter in evidence, and if the matter or thing complained of shall appear to have deen done under the authority and in execution of this Act, or if any such Action or Suit shall be brought after the time limited for bringing the same, or be brought and laid in any other County or place than the same ought to have been brought or laid in as aforesaid, then the jury shall find for the Defendant or Defendants, and if the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs shall become Nonsuit, or discontinue any Action after the Defendant or Defendants shall have appeared, or it a Verdict shall pass against the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs, or if upon Demurrer Judgment shall be taken against the plaintiff or Plaintiffs, the Defendant or Defendants shall and may recover Treble Costs, and have the like remedy for recovery thereof as any Defendant or Defendants hath or have in any cases of law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY, AUG. 22

TEA DUTIES BILL.

Mr. S. RICE moved the third reading of this bill.

Mr. EWART wished to ask the hon. gentleman whether any arrangement had been made with respect to the stock of teas on hand with the East India Company; and also if any arrangement had been made with res ect to the time ships would be permitted to sail from this country to Canton? Unless vessels were allowed to sail from this country so as to arrive at Canton on the expiration of the East India Company's charter, it would be impossible for them to return to England in the course of the next ye ar.

Mr. RICE said that it was but justice to the government to suppose that in the arrangement for the disposal of the stock of teas such measures had been taken as would best promote the interests of the private trader, as well as the consumer of tea, and so far from considering that there was any conflicting interests between the government and the East India Company, they had viewed their interests as mutually bound together. With respect to the first sale of tea, it was impossible that any communication could have taken place except with the East India Company, and he very much regretted that the authorities empowered to act on that occasion did not accede to the arrangement proposed by the government. It was most desirable that the present stock of tea should be so reduced as to give free scope to the private trader, but in his opinion it would not be advisable to reduce it as low as zero. It was not for the ieterest of the East India Company that there should be an accumulation of tea left in their possession, as that would have the effect of distressing the private trader, and exposing him to a competition he did not calculate upon. (Hear, hear.) The next quarterly sales would be carried on in the usual way, at the discretion of the company. After these sales had taken place, the Board of Control would give notice to the country what quantity was to be brought to the market, and so control the sales that a regular and gradual increase should take place, and the parties made acquainted from time to time with the maximum amount.

Mr. CRAWFORD said he should not have risen to address the house at so early a period, if he had not been applied to by several of the most eminent traders resident in the city of London, who were deeply interested in the tea trade. These gentlemen complained that although the bill was about to receive the sanction of the house, it had only been printed on the 17th instant, and that no communication had been made with them on the subject by His Majesty's ministers, though they were perhaps more deeply interested in these alterations than any other body of merchants in the city of London. They objected with the rest of the trade in general to the classification made by the government, which they considered alike injurious to the importer and the consumer of tea. (Hear, hear.) It was of the greatest consequence that an early reconsideration of the subject should take place, and such an opportunity he thought ought to be afforded by His Majesty's ministers, in order that such communications might be made with the trade on the subject as would enable a better classification to be effected. The body of merchants who had waited upon him that morning had informed him that there were no less than eight different descriptions of tea which would come properly under the second class, and be charged at a duty of 2*s*. 2*d*., but which, they were not now enumerated in that class, would be subjected to a duty of 3*s*. per lb. In addition to this, the East India Company was already exempt from the payment of auction duty, for their teas were disposed of by public sale, and it would be only just that the other importers of tea should be placed on the same footing. He wished to ask the hon. gentleman whether, supposing the present bill to be passed, there would be any objection to an early reconsideration of the subject in the next session, that the anomalies complained of might be then amended?

Mr. S. RICE said that the hon. gentleman and the house would be aware that the tea trade in in some respects differed from every other; and that as the government was, as it were, in actual contact with the parties interested, 24 hours need not have elapsed, after the resolutions were promulgated, before the trade might have communicated with the government thereon. But from the passing of the resolutions up to that moment not any communication had been made on the subject, excepting that of the hon. gentleman who would no doubt have brought it under the notice of government had he before appeared in his place in that house, and to whom he now begged leave to offer his congratulations. (Hear, hear.) He would put it to that hon. member whether it would not be pregnant with inconvenience to give any pledge of such a nature as that he had asked? Such a declaration would naturally paralyze the trade and produce the most serious inconvenience to all parties. It would be open to the hon. member, or to any other member of the house to bring the subject again before Parliament in the next session; but no pledge could be consistently asked or given that a bill to be passed in the month of August should be considered in the February following. The house should remember, that in all the alterations of duty made, reductions had taken place. In the first class it had been reduced from 96 per cent. to 81; in the second class from 100 to 94½; and in the third class from 100 to 81. And these classes had been determined on after communications with several bankers, not one of whom had differed in opinion with the others. If the hon. gentleman thought an *ad valorem* duty would have been preferable, he (Mr. S. Rice) would say that such a mode of ascertaining the duty could not have been practised at the outports, where auction sales would not be held under the same security as in the port of London; and giving it an *ad valorem* for a rated duty, which should be alike on all descriptions of tea, would only have tended to increase the price of inferior teas or such as were consumed chiefly by the lower orders. The best inquiries which could be made had agreed so well with the experiments made at the Board of Control, as to leave no doubt of the certainty of collecting the duty under the classification that had been made.

Mr. HUME said there was certainly some difficulty in arriving at a precise classification, but he thought the proposed measure better than continuing to charge an *ad valorem* duty.

Mr. YOUNG wished to ask His Majesty's ministers two questions, which were viewed in a very important light by the mercantile interest. On a former occasion, in answer to a question, the right hon. gentleman the Vice-President of the Board of Control stated to the house, that government had recommended to the East India company not to send out any of their ships to China duriug the present season, and it was not then determined by the company whether they would accede to that recommendation. (Hear.) He wished now to ask whether the Company had come to any determination upon the point, and if they had, whether government had it in contemplation to make any arrangement with the company by which private ships might be allowed to be sent out, at present the trade was wholly suspended, for though the company might not send ships out, private traders could not until the present charter expired, to which period the time was now very limited. The other question was, whether government had determined from what parts of the kingdom the trade to China was to be allowed to be carried on. It was understood that the trade was only to be allowed in certain ports, and it was desirea[ble] should be known.

Mr. S. RICE said, with respect to [the] he was unable to give any specific a[nswer] other, he could merely refer the ho[use] a bill which had been lately in that hou[se].

Mr. R. GORDON said it was impossibl[e] vate ships could be despatched to Chin[a] next April without the permission of the co[urt] but he had no reason to believe such a permis[sion] would be refused.

Mr. EWART and Mr. HUME condemned the conduct of government in not allowing private vessels to proceed as early as possible, and said the limitation would be productive of an injury to the shipping interest.

Lord ALTHORP thought the disadvantage to the shipping interest would not be very great by the delay, because of the quantity of tea now in the company's docks.

Mr. HUME considered that the change which was now to take place should take place so gradually that the Chinese themselves should not know that a change had been effected.

Mr. HARVEY said it appeared to him there had been too much partiality shown to the higher classes in the reduction of the duty that was to take place.

After a short conversation, the bill was read [a] third time, and passed.

Colonel EVANS gave notice, that on [such a day] he should put a question to the gov[ernment] the subject of foreign policy.

HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH AN[D] NICLE.—SEPTEMBER 2.

Friday, August 30, 1833.

Advices from Barbadoes announce the arrival there on the 12th ultimo, of the *Goldfinch* packet, which left Falmouth on the 15th June last. This vessel, it will be recollected, took out the Government amended plan for the emancipation of the negroes, including, the grant of 20 millions to the proprietors. She proceeded the same day for St. Vincent's Grenada, and Jamaica. We have not heard how the plan was received: but at St. Vincent's the principal objection appears to be to the clauses respecting children born after the passing of the Act, and those under six years of age, being declared free at once unless their parents refuse to maintain them, in which case they are to be apprenticed to the parties entitled to their services in whose possession they may chance to be.

By letters just received from Philadelphia, we learn that the triumphant career which Miss Fanny Kemble is now pursuing in the United States, is to be the termination of her theatrical life. As soon as the engagements which she [has] already contracted have been fulfilled [she] united to an American gentleman [of] tune, and will, we understand, re[side] tly in the States, paying only an [occasional] to her native country.

The Senate of Frankfort held [an extraordi]nary sitting on the 22d instant, in [consequence] of an intimation from the Germanic [Diet] it was expedient that the seat of Govern[ment] should be Garrisoned by federal troops, and, that in consequence, 1,000 additional Austrian soldiers would be quartered at Sachenhausen, and 1,000 Prussian troops at Frankfort. The Senate, having no alternative, submitted to the Decree of the Diet, and directed that the old convent of the Dominicans should be fitted up as a barrack for those soldiers. Some rioting took place at Deux Ponts on the 19th instant arising out of the acquittal of Dr. White and others, lately tried for sedition. A severe collision also occurred at Landau (growing out of the same cause) between the soldiers and the inhabitants.

Basle city has submitted to the authority of the Diet, and declared its intention to enter into an accommodation with the country people, and, that in case its terms should not be agreed to, consent to a separation.

According to some of the papers, letters "from the North" affirm that the Emperor Nicholas was on the point of setting out for Bohemia.

His Majesty went in State yesterday to prorogue the Session of Parliament.—The Royal procession was formed at St. James's Palace, consisting of four carriages each drawn by six horses, containing the Great Officers of State, followed by the State Carriage drawn by the eight Hanoverian cream-colored horses, in which were the King in an Admiral's uniform, the Earl of Albemarle the Master of the Horse, and Viscount Falkland, the Lord in Waiting, escorted by the Yeomen Guard in their Coronation costume, carrying their partisans; and a detachment of the Life Guards. His Majesty arrived at the House of Lords shortly after two o'clock, and returned to the palace at a quarter past three o'clock, and was received, both on going and returning, with the usual demonstrations of loyalty. On his return His Majesty wore his purple robe over his naval uniform. Soon after five o'clock their Majesties left town for Windsor Castle.

The day to which Parliament was prorogued yesterday was the 31st of October.

Not less then 134 notices stand on the order book of the House of Commons for next session.

The Duchess de Berri arrived at Rome on the 13th inst., and it is said that her husband had been appointed Major Domo by the King of Napoles.

The Chancery Offices' Bill, the *Times*, "is another splendid instance of the zeal and spirit, and enlightened judgment of the present Chancellor, in providing for the public interest by the sacrifice of his own This one Bill, which was read a third time and passed in the House of Commons on Thursday evening.—1. abolishes 13 great offices, nuisances of long standing, mostly sinecures, thereby saying to the country 21,000*l*. per annum; the amonnt of saving to be divided among the suitors in the shape of an Abolition of fees to the extent of 900,000*l*. and the Consolidated Fund.—2. The Bill reduces in the income of Masters in Chancery, hitherto receiving 3,900*l*. per annum, from fees &c. to 1,500*l*.

[redacted]ed salary; the saving un-[redacted]en Masters in Chancery, [redacted]her savings in the Masters' [redacted]d abolitions of various offi-[redacted]nnum. The *direct* economy of [redacted] extensive, and the *indirect* ad-[redacted]ormous, inasmuch as the mode of [redacted]ese offices, henceforth to be super-[redacted] fact, a premium upon every species [redacted]l oppression towards the suitors. Let [redacted]ollected that all this heap of ill-gotten [redacted]was in the sole patronage of the Chancellor, [redacted]nd that its diminution is nothing else than an abridgment of his own influence and power. Let it be further considered, that Brougham has, by this same Bill, surrendered to the Crown—that is, subject to Ministerial responsibility – the appointment of the Masters, hitherto regarded by all preceding Chancellors as a perquisite appertaining to themselves alone; ond we do think that the disinterestedness, and public virtue of Lord Brougham's character will require no other evidence or record."

James Lewis,—Elwyn, and Henry Stephenson Esqrs. are to be three Salaried Commissioners, for the distribution of the West India Compensation Fund. Mr. Pepys, King's Counsel, and Member for Malton, has accepted the honorary appointment of Chairman, and Mr. Under Secretary Lefevre, [redacted]th two other unpaid Commissioners not yet na-[redacted]ill complete the Board.

[redacted] deal of discussion has taken place on [redacted] the last few days, relative to a [redacted] not a Member of the Stock [redacted]been in the habit of doing a great [redacted]ess in the funds, chiefly by taking [redacted] options, in which he had been, till the [redacted] settling day, eminently successful, but now declares his inability to pay more than 1s. 6d. in the pound, although he drives his carriage and lives in great style a few miles from town, south of the bridge.—*Times.*

We can state from the most undoubted authority that the King of France will sanction the formation of a railway from Paris to Dieppe, with a branch to Havre, on the French side, so as to cause a more rapid communication with London, by way of Shoreham. The English engineer, Mr. Vignolles, has personally, received the assurances of the support of the French King and the Royal Family of France. M. Thiers, the celebrated French engineer, will immediately accompany Mr. Vignolles to England, to survey our rail-roads, for the promotion of the plan, which is confidently considered as likely to be successful.

Yesterday the Recorder made a report to his Majesty of the prisoners in Newgate under sentence of death, convicted at the July and the late special sessions; all of whom his Majesty has [redacted]uciously pleased to respite during his Royal

[redacted]e influx of labourers from Ireland, [redacted]een computed that from 2000 to [redacted]ate been weekly imported to the

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[redacted]*Saturday, August* 31, 1832.

[redacted]aris Papers of Wednesday, which were re[redacted]ved yesterday morning, brought no news of the least importance. The departure of Donna Maria from that capital was still the theme of editorial speculation to which the prohibition, said to be issued by the French Government. against the landing of the Duke of Leuchtenburgh, has added another, though not a very important feature. Switzerland continues agitated. —Neufchated is said to have declared against the Diet, and the rumour of troubles in Italy rather gains than loses ground.

It is quite clear that money is daily becoming more scarce. The premium on Exchequer Bill was yesterday 38*s*; it was previously up to 45*s*. and 46*s*. It is reported that the Directors of the the Bank are contracting their paper issues by sales of Exchequer Bills, by which they are rendered so extremely heavy. If any such operations are conducting, they must be privately. There is we know, occasionally, a good deal doing *under the rose*: but we are confident that the Directors could not effect extensive sales, without it becoming a matter of some notoriety. It is fair to conclude that the speculations in colonial and other produce, are diverting capital from its ordinary channels, and that there is no difficulty in obtaining 4 and 5 per cent. interest on Securities of the most acceptable kind.—The Portuguese Securities were depressed yesterday afternoon, it having been stated that the great Captain of the age had expressed an opinion, publicly, that General Bourmont was in possession of Lisbon on this day, and that some of the earliest advices from thence will announce the same. It was currently asserted yesterday afternoon, that an express had arrived from Madrid with intelligence of the death of the King of Spain. The Cortes Bonds rose in value full one per cent. but again fell back on the rumour not being credited.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The presentation by Mr. Rice, on Thursday, to the House of Commons of the first Report of the Commissioners' of Excise Inquiry, was omitted to be inserted in the Votes. This Report recommends the immediate abolition of the system of Tea Permits and Surveys.

A vacancy has occurred in the Board of Customs by the promotion of G W. F. Villiers, Esq. as Ambassador to Madrid. This situation, it is believed, will not be filled up.

The first division of the 46th Regiment arrived at Gravesend from the East Indies on Friday last.—They disembarked on Saturday, and received orders to march for Canterbury, where they will be stationed for the present, and where a portion of them have arrived.

The Crown Estates, near Greenwich, consisting of 113 acres of land, and bordering on the Thames, with possession at Mechaelmas next, were sold on thursday at Garraway's by Messrs. Farebro ther, in seven lots, for 7,920*l*.

Sale of men of War.—Yesterday, at Somerset House, the *Renown*, 74 guns, was bought in at 5,700l. the *Bittern* sloop was sold for 1,230*l*. the *Zenobia* sloop was bought in at 900*l*. the *Protector* brig sold for 435*l*. the *Plumper* was bought in at 460*l*. the *Manly* brig was bought in at 650*l*. the *Albatross* was sold for 155*l*. the *Supply* transport was bought in at 1,200*l*. the *Maria* tender was sold for 60*l*. and a Mooring Lump was sold for 195*l*.

It is said that Major-General Sir C. Dalhousie is to receive the vacant Colonelcy of the 14th Dragoons.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered a certain proportion of blue cloth and blue Flushing to be supplied to the Navy, in lieu of made up jackets and trousers; an order which cannot fail to give satisfaction throughout the fleet. Seamen, &c. will thereby be enabled to have those articles made up on board, fitted to each respectively, instead of wearing the unseemly clothing hitherto issued.—*Devon Independent.*

PORTSMOUTH.

Critical situation of Lisbon.

Portuguese Affairs.—In our last we gave information from Lisbon to the 13th of August, and from Oporto the 14th, since then, we have the arrivals of the *African* and *Hermes* steamers, bringing the progress of events down to the 21st from Lisbon, and the 23d from Oporto; in this period we have two marked occurrences—the recognition of Donna Maria by this country and France on the 15th, and the business-like sortie of Saldana on the 18th from Oporto, on the rear of the late besieging army. Don Pedro had also summoned the Cortes. but how they were to be elected from the country in the command of Miguel's troops, is a difficult question to decide. Our letters are not so violent against Don Pedro, and we therefore hope he is acting more conformably to Palmella's advice, though it is more than strange that that nobleman had no official appointment: it is however said he is to be President of the Council. By our Lisbon letters, it will be observed the Miguelites were advanced to Santarem: it does not say in what force, but that town is only 47 miles from Lisbon, and is on the Tagus.

Two important subjects will occupy the attention of the new Cortes.—namely, the Regency and the Queen's marriage. The latter is a most knotty point.—It is believed that the wine destroyed by the Miguelites does not exceed 2000 pipes; and from what we can collect, Miguel's troops do not exceed 18,000 men, but they are or can be all concentrated—The *Hermes* brought a report of the death of the King of Spain, from Coimbra.

LISBON, *August*, 9. (*Private Correspondence.*) The Telegraph of Monte Gorpo, on the side of Santarem, anuounce that yesterday afternoon the authorities of Santarem left that place, and that the rebels had entered Chamusca with some Cavalry, and it was expected they would enter Santarem that night.—(Signed by the Juiz de Fora,) principal magistrate.

The Telegraph of Boa Vista, close to Santarem announces that a countryman who arrived there from Santarem, stated that the Telegraph at Santarem had been destroyed and that the Guerillas were in Torres Novas, Golegao, and Chamusca, and that he saw a number of troops enter Santarem on that day.

TUESDAY, *August* 20, 10 *o'clock a. m.*—A Corvette and steamer the *Dorinadha* frigate and a Brig-of-war have been sent up the river; the frigate cannot, however, go more than three leagues above the city; the smaller vessels will get up thirty miles. The Guerillas have entered Santarem and Cartaxo, where they have plundered and murdered almost all the Constitutionalists A great number of fugitives are arriving this morning from those towns and the surrounding country.

AUGUST 20.—I have only time to say the troops of the line, about 3000, have all marched from Lisbon, on Villa Franca, and the Duke of Terceira will join the army *to-morrow or next day.* The government people seem to be quite at their ease on the subject, but the inhabitants, particularly the British residents, who have more or less committed themselves with the Pedroites, are not without apprehensions. The blockade of the Douro is over, and a soldier-like sortie from Oporto had driven the Miguelites from their works, and some miles on the Valonga Road taking many prisoners; but Lisbon is in jeopardy certainly. It is said Mr. Hoppner the Consul General has been recalled, his conduct here having offended your Miguelite faction at home, and your government has been weak enough to listen to the complaints against him.

LISBON, AUG. 19.—(From the *Times.*)—I rode out yesterday afternoon to see the fortifications commenced at the eastern extremity of Lisbon, and which are to be carried all round the city through the different batteries, terminating Westward at the bridge of Alcantara, and excluding the suburb of Belem. I am not sufficiently acquainted with military terms to be able to give you an accurate description in technical language, but I will do the best I can. As it would require at least three times the force Don Pedro is master of to forty Lord Wellington's lines at Torres Vedras, the city must necessarily be defended at its own boundaries. Now, although it is not regularly walled in, the space between every two of its barriers is so blocked up by continued rows of houses, walls, gardens, and other obstructions, that when the gates are once close it is perfectly impervious to any one who may chance to have been shut out; so that by strongly fortifying those barriers there is every prospect of a successful resistence. The works are to consist of stockades, trenches, and batteries, placed so as to command the approaches to the city gates; besides which however, there is a rising ground, a redoubt is to be thrown up. It being Sunday, and the place having become the favourite resort of the *beau monde*, the scene much resembled a fair, with booths erected for the sale of refreshments, &c.

The circumstance of its being Sunday was no interruption to labour. I cannot say exactly how many men are actually engaged every day, but there certainly could not have been less than 1,000 at work, many of whom, from the respectability of their appearance, were evidently gratuitous volunteers.

Nearly the whole of the regular troops have marched from Lisbon in a northern direction, or up the Tagus, for the purpose, principally of breaking up the roads, so as to retard the advance of the Miguelites by rendering difficult the passage of cavalry and artillery. All the towns and villages that have been entered by the constitutional forces have at once declared for Don Pedro.

There are some who state that Don Miguel is hastening to make a push at the capital. The roads, however, have been so cut up and obstructed in different ways, that he will find it very difficult to bring on his cavalry and artillery. This intelligence of intentions, far from creating dismay, appears to fix a determined spirit in the breasts of the inhabitants, who seem fully sensible that the struggle will be not only for their liberty but for their lives, as they know they can expect no mercy if vanquished.

OPORTO, AUG. 19. (From the *Morning Herald.*) —The Miguelites having returned since my last in force from the south, and reinforced their positions about Villa Nova with 8,000 men. Infantry, and some heavy Artillery, which could not be embarked at Arintes for the want of a sufficient depth of water. A heavy cannonade was opened between the batteries on the opposite side, when four houses in the Rua de Calvaria were as well mauled by the Paya and Pinhal battery as during the hottest part of the bombardment, the fire continuing till late on Thursday night.

The British merchants are mainly indebted for the preservation of their property to the decisive steps taken by Captain Glascock of His Majesty's Ship *Orestes*, who, regardless of the hesitating etiquette of diplomacy, landed with some armed boats crews, and 20 marines to arrest the flames. Baron Hader, the Miguelite loan agent, offered 12*l*. per pipe, which being refused, it was deemed a collateral cause of this destruction, and has since taken refuge on board His Majesty's Ship *Orestes* being equally afraid of trusting his person to Miguelites or Pedroites.

Now for a fresh victory. General Saldanha attacked the Miguelite forces at Ariosa yesterday morning at 4 o'clock, defeated and drove them back beyond Valonga. The enemy's main corps was upwards of 3,000 men strong. Saldanha having marched his stroops from different points during the night, out-flanked and turned both their wings in a masterly style, took a powder magazine of 600 barrels desposited it in a church, captured their forts and batteries of Cruz de Ragatiera, Bicos, Cantimil, &c. took one Colonel, four officers, and 140 prisoners to Fort St. Miguel, which surrendered to Colonel Dodgin, drove the rest back over Vendes Novas and the valley of Rio Tinto, entered Valonga in the evening, and would have pursued them farther had the troops not been too much exhausted by a long march and fatigue. The 10th Cavalry, formerly the Guides, distinguished themselves particularly, as well as the Lancers. Colonel Bacon is said to have lost three horses of his own. The British, Scotch, Irish French, and Belgians, the Queen's Volunteers, 2d and the 15th Caçadores, were all engaged, and fought with great gallantry. Among the wounded is Captain Pizza, of the Italian Battalion, who lost his left arm, in which he had been twice previously wounded. The returns of killed and wounded have not yet been regularly made out; and as the mail is immediately to be carried out of the *African* steamer, I have no time for more minute enquiry. The Portuguese gave no quarter.—The enemy's troops, according to the prisoners and deserters from the 8th Cavalry, are in complete confusion and incapable of re-forming or halting. The northern shore of the Douro, it is expected, will be evacuated, in which case the numerous artillery collected at Braga would fall into the hands of the Pedroites. The Braga roads, in the vicinity of Oporto is quite cleared of the enemy, whose barracks and encampments were burnt.

TUESDAY MORNING, *August* 20.—At two o'clock this morning the rear guard of the Miguelite army, about 5,000 men strong, evacuated Villa Nova de Gaya, and fell back upon Grigo, without burning a single house, store, or wine lodge, as they had previously threatened. The bridge is not yet laid over the Douro, but will be ready by noon. At day light this morning a number of Pedroite troops and volunteers crossed over in boats, and displayed Donna Maria's flag upon the Gava battery, which together with the Pinnal and Bendera battery, were immediately set on fire, and are still burning. The constitutionalists were picking up a number of Miguelite stragglers in small parties of three and four at a time, but not a shot is fired now by them.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, AUG. 25.—It appears by the last accounts from Prague that the quas-iliberal party have obtained a decided ascendancy; the resignation to M. de Damas has been accepted, Cardinal de Latil and his friends have been sent to whence they came, and the retirement of the Cardinal himself to Rome is seriously spoken of. The new arrangements do not appear so certain; some letters speak of M. de Chateaubriand as the new governor of the Duke de Bordeaux, others anticipate the return of M. de Barade, which is not improbable, and the *Gazette* proclaims that M. de Lautour Maubourgh, is to be the new governor and M. de Frayssinous the preceptor. Unless the latter has very much modified the exaggerated principles of absolutism and right divine which he once gloried in avowing, his nomination will not be any great progress in the new ideas in which it is said that. the young emulator of the virtues of Henry the IV is to be elevated. One circumstance is peculiarly worthy of remark at this moment; it is the total oblivion into which the court of Prague appears to have fallen; while the Holy Alliance is bestirring itself in every direction. none of its plans a[redacted] have the slightest reference to the ex K[redacted] France. If the absolutist principle could be [redacted] triumphant in Portugal, Spain, Germany and [redacted] ly, and the Tory faction become predominant in [redacted] gland, a third restoration of the Bourbons wou[redacted] certainly be one of the consequences of such a stat[redacted] of things, but it would occur as a secondary and as it were an accidental consequence, only, whereas formerly it was the *primum mobile* of all the attacks made on the revolutionary principle. This change proves that from the Bourbons as represented by the Court of Prague, nothing is to be expected; they have neither money nor counsels to give, and are in fact mere cyphers in the political account of Europe. This remark, however, is merely personal, and applies to themselves only, not to their party. General Bourmont is still selected to fight the battles of the Alliance; I say the battles of the Alliance, because we have evidence enough to prove that Miguel is only the stalking horse of the northern combination; for although the *United Kingdom* may belong to the Gow[redacted] instead of the Powers, no one, I presume, susp[redacted] that prudent firm of having laid out their [redacted] funds for the abstract pleasure of retaining [redacted] Miguel on the throne of Portugal. There [redacted] still a great deal to be done, Bourmont is [redacted] a man to be disheartened by any reverse sho[redacted] actual military annihilation, and joined as he is [redacted] all the flower of the French Carlists (whose abs[redacted] from France is sufficiently proved by the unwo[redacted] tranquillity of La Vendee), he is in no wan[redacted] means to organise a plan of attack which ma[redacted] highly dangerous to the irregular forces of Don[redacted] dro, unless counteracted by a direct interferenc[redacted] the part of France and England.

The Bayonne paper, which we have rece[redacted] this morning, gives a letter from Orense, dated[redacted] 10th instant, containing an account of a skirr[redacted] between the 15th Spanish regiment, comman[redacted] by Colonel San Jua nnino, and a party of Migu[redacted] fugitives who were separated from the main b[redacted] after the affray before Oporto on the 25th ultim[redacted] appears that the fugitives, in endeavouring to rej[redacted] the army, crossed the frontier, and were met[redacted] Colonel San Juaquino, and ordered to lay do[redacted] their arms; in consequence of their refusal, a s[redacted] mish took place, in which several of the Portugu[redacted] were wounded and a few killed. The remain[redacted] then laid down their arms, and began to perform quarantine in the usual way. This intelligence is not unimportant, inasmuch as it shews that orders have been given by the Spanish Court not to favor the Miguelites. The same letter states that the Infant Don Carlos is at Valencia, a frontier, town on the Minho, whence he is to proceed to Vigo, and thence, on board the Soberano ship of war, to Civita Vecchia, but he is so slippery a gentleman that he is likely to be heard of in Bourmont's camp, unless indeed it be true that General Morillo had been ordered to see him safely embarked *bon gré malgré.*

SWITZERLAND.

The dissolution of the Sarnen pseudo-diet does not appear to have so completely ended the disturbances in Switzerland, as it was hoped would have been the case; in this, as in every similar occasion, the ultras will spoil every thing by their exaggerated pretensions; the republican party, on one hand, do not choose to be satisfied with any thing less than the extermination of their opponents; the *Helvetic*, one of those radical papers which appear established for the sole purpose of doing mischief, publishes a furious article against the Diet, because it has acted with sufficient moderation to obtain submission to its decrees with comparatively little bloodshed; and the Canton of Berne threatens to withdraw from the Diet, because the Deputies of the late recuscant cantons are to be admitted; on the other hand it is said that Basle town intends to endeavour to withdraw from the confederation altogether, and seek to establish itself, under the protection of Prussia, as a free town with the same privileges as are now enjoyed by Frankfort, Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen.—C

THE HELLS IN LONDON.

A COMPLETE exposure of the practices pursued in the gambling houses of London appears in *Frazer's Magazine*, from the pen of the able author of "Old Bailey Experience." Some such searching inquiry into those dens of vice was wanted. The people of London, generally indignant at the existence of such places, are however, utterly ignorant of the extent of the mischief, of the way in which the villanies generated by the dice-box find their way, disguised and embellished, into private society, and of the enormous machinery of fraud and hypocrisy by which the gigantic system is sustained. In the article to which we allude, the broad features only of the gambling world are sketched, and a few instances given in illustration; but from them the reader is enabled to draw conclusions which will afford him a picture of crime in all its degrees, from the first step of reluctant weakness to the last plunge of deliberate guilt that stand unparalled in the annals of civilized life.

It appears that on an average for the last twenty years, about thirty hells, as those houses are appropriately called, have been regularly open in London for the lowest description of play. This consists chiefly of hazard, a game which, by its extraordinary fluctuations, inspires its wretched disciples with hope in the midst of the heaviest losses.

Such is the nature of this destructive game, that I can now point out several men, who [redacted]ou see daily, who were in rags and wr[redacted]tched[redacted] on Monday, and, before the termination of the week, they ride in a newly-purchased Stanhope of their own, having several thousands of pounds in their possession. The few instances of such successes which unfortunately occur are generally well known, and consequently encourage the hopes of others who nightly attend these places, sacrificing all considerations of life to the carrying (if it be only a few shillings) their all every twenty-four

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stake in this great lottery, under the hope of catching Dame Fortune at some a merry mood. Thousands annually fall, ith, fame, and fortune, by this maddening ation, whilst not one in a thousand finds an is in the desert.

The interior of the gambling house is a study. back room is selected for the infernal rites, a circular table is placed in the centre, and, about eleven o'clock, the infatuated dupes and their destroyers assemble. The shutters, closely fitted to the window frames, are closed, and all the, interstices padded and covered with baize to prevent the noise from being heard in the streets: an inner door fronts the passage by means of an aperture, which shuts and opens at will, the persons within can observe who enters from the outside, so that they can thus prevent a surprize by the officers of justice.

The generality of the minor gambling-houses are kept by prize-fighters, and other desperate characters, who bully and hector the more timid t of their money, by deciding that bets have been when in fact they have been won. Bread, chesee beer is supplied to the players, and a glass of gin ded, when called for, gratis. To these places s resort, and such other loose characters as lost to every feeling of honesty and shame; ble of this nature, in full operation, is a terrific t; all the bad passions appertaining to the vis propensities of mankind are pourtrayed on ountenances of the players. An assembly of ost horrible demons could not exhibit a more ding effect; recklessness and desperation o- hadow every noble trait which should enlighten countenance of a human being. Many, in desperation, strip themselves on the spot of clothes, either to stake against money, or to ge to the table keeper for a trifle to renew their ; and many instances occur of men going e half-naked, after having lost their all.

t the more expensive houses, where large sums staked, and claret and sandwiches take the place in and cheese, the same results ensue, with this erence, that the higher classes of gamblers sta e ir property to the last shilling, if they have any ead of their coats and waiscoats; and then, we sume, having been reduced to the lowest exhity of despair, they sink down to the petty es where their infamous calling finally drives em out naked on the world.

The progress of this vice is imperceptible and complete in the minds of young men, who, thrown at large upon the waste of London, seek in the evenings for such amusements as the taverns, or coffee-houses, or billiard-rooms, may chance to afford. In all such places, there are lots of cheats, who saunter in, as it were, casually, engage a stranger in conversation, affect a sudden kindness for him, and, by appearing very careless in some stroke of good nature, acquire at once the character of being good fellows. The stranger is gradually led to repose a little confidence in his new friends, they sit together, talk probably of the wickedness of the world, and most likely of the dangers young men run in London of falling in with suspicious characters. All this prudent and well balanced conversation wins upon the esteem of the fool, who is by this time nibbling occasionally at the hook; the sharpers perceive their advantage, play him down the stream a little longer, and when they have him securely by the gills, draw him out, and fling him away in all his agonies, to expire on the bank. The picture is not overdrawn; nor is it surprising that such means of livelihood should be resorted to in a place like London, where so many thousands of people rise up in the morning without the prospect of food before them for the rest of the day. The coteries of thieves who subsist in this way, have their own difficulties to contend against in the pursuit of their particular craft. We learn, that the proprietors of the gambling houses are jealous of the talents of the persons who cheat after this irresponsible fashion, and that they look upon them as unlicensed professors of the art of swindling; so that those ingenious gentlemen, who get up snug games at cards and hazard in the back parlours of the taverns, run some risk of being expelled from a fraternity, to which their eminent abilities ought to bring honour and renown.

But multitudinous are the modes by which gambling creates misery and crime. The extraordinary anxiety of play is represented to produce a state of nervous excitement which bereaves the victim of all command over his reason. Numberless instances have occurred of men leaving the gambling house after a night of riot, of alternate elevation and depression, in such a spasmodic delirium that the first act they committed on emerging into the streets was a capital offence. The Old Baily bears upon its records many cases of unfortunate wretches who expiated at the gibbet the crime of an involuntary paroxysm, produced by the dreadful agitation brought on by a night of continued ill luck. Even prosperity, so lightly won, and consequently so little prized, appears to effect similar results. The brain troubled either way by the uncertainty of the play and the incessant stretch of the nerves, reels and maddens, and unless the fortunate player be hardened by time or sobered by an internal of reflection, he is quite as likely as his wretched companions to run headlong into the wildest excesses.

It is a matter of some surprise that the authorities, cognizant as they are of the existance of those infamous establishments, should not even at a little sacrifice of the mere forms of law, do a great right by bringing the proprietors to justice. But it appears, that the police have their own reasons for not interfering:—

Besides which, the officers of justice are regularly ke[illegible] the pay of the proprietors of gaming hou[illegible]ells, through whom timely notice s always given of any informatian laid against the establishment, and the intended attack guarded against. If this be doubted, the same can be attested on oath, and otherwise proved beyond disputation.

This is almost incredible, but the evident knowledge of the subject evinced by the writer, and the fact that the hells are permitted to carry on their nefarious practices with impunity, afford sufficient proof of the truth of this extraordinar assertion. The fault clearly lies in the government. Here is a plain charge boldly put forward, that the police of the metropolis are in the pay of the gambling houses; with this fact before them undisguisedly stated, and an undertaking to prove it upon oath, we cannot see what excuse the authorities can offer for declining an investigation into the subject. We know that when the proprietors of those houses—the known and avowed proprietors—are now and then indicted, the difficulty of proving the actual fact personally upon them leads to an acquital, or to a punishment so slight that it acts as a bonus upon their calling. Such is the character of our laws. We allow man whom we know to be guilty of a crime of the highest magnitude to escape, because we re ject thousand moral proofs in the absence of some legal evidence, which, if we had it, could not add an iota to our conviction of his guilt. It is notorious that certain persons in London are owners of gambling houses. Ten thousand people know it: yet because the dice-box has not been seen in their hands, and because the bribed police-officer has not actually caught them at the table, they are permitted to pursue their demoralizing and destructive courses with impunity. The difficulty of obtaining such witnesses as the law requires is considerable, and on that account the demands of the law should be relaxed, and made to meet a case which is at present beyond its pale. Few persons will consent to become witnesses, as the expression of so much virtue is calculated to bring upon them the implacable vengance of that class of persons to which THURTELL, in all the sublime majesty of crime, belonged.

As every one who comes forward to give evidence against a gambling-house must himself have been a participator in the offence of play, no man who has been the cause of a conviction ever yet escaped ruin; no matter the motive which influenced him, whether it be remorse, disgust, pique, or public good, the conspiracy against him will be so powerful and ramified through the leading men's numerous emissaries and dependents, that his future course in life will be sure to be tracked, and his character blasted in every neighbourhood where he may take up his abode. In one instance, a young man who had laid an information against a house, although no conviction followed, was hunted out of no fewer than eight situations; the clique of gamblers he had made his enemies contrived to find out in whose employ he was engaged, and then daily assailed his master with anonymous letters, defaming the young man's character to such a degree, that few could well retain him in their service; especially as the fact of having himself gambled at a public table could never be got ride of.

But why should not the government meet this difficulty, either by reducing the requisitions of the law, or cultivating some sources of intelligence which would open the arcana of the gambling house to their inquisition? We fear that the answer will be found in the fact that the gambling houses too often reckon amongst their frequenters the younger branches of noble houses, which it would be inconvenient to expose.

The sums of money amassed by the principals in the establishments at the west-end could hardly be believed, did we not see examples before us every day of fellows who have been raised within a comparatively short time from street chicanery to the honours of four in hand. One instance, cited by the writer in *Frazer*, will suffice to exhibit a portrait of the prosperity of those swindlers, mixed with the inevitable villainy through which it is accomplished.

One scoundrel, who is admitted into genteel society, and resides in a magnificent house in great style, on a fortune made by the most unlawful means, in a gaming-house, was, it is said, the cause on an average of ten years, of fifteen suicides annually, besides bringing ruin and missery on ten times that number of families in the same period. Captain S***'s, who destroyed himself at the Old Hummums and who had an enlarged experience of gaming transactions, declared, previously to his own fall, through the arts of the same man, that the average of fifteen per annum fell far short of the real number, besides those who were hurried out of life through morbid action of the system, brought on by distress of mind and excessive irritation under their losses.

It is unnecessary to express the abhorence which such a description as this is calculated to inspire. The direction whith every man's feelings ought to take, is towards the government of the country that permits such things. We reproach the French for licensing gambling houses and pride ourselves on the superiority of our system which makes their orgies be holden in secret. But is it not evident that a licensed gambling-house is responsible for its proceedings, while our dens of iniquity, unlicensed, but equally crowded with victims, are entirely irresponsible? If we must have swindling on so large and desperate a scheme in our great metropolis, would it not be better to have it under the *surveillance* of the authorities, so that its doings might, at all events be regulated by some fixed principles, and its results be open to general observation? But we cannot see what we want with gambling houses at all. If there be persons so depraved as to require bent for that detestable passion, we dare say the irresistable impulse of their nature would discover a way of gratifying it without subjecting the whole community to the scandal and the calamity which these abominable places generate,

The writer in *Frazer* complains of the inactivity of the press on this important question of morals. We feel the justice of reproof, and, so far as our influence goes, shall endeavour to make it inapplicable to the ATLAS.—*August* 18.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION—DIVISION IN THE CABINET.

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE—The novelty of a reformed Parliament is over; and if it has quarrelled with the public during the honeymoon, how many couples, afterwards the best pleased with eacrh yother, have done the same! The pair that marry fo love are, perhaps, too je[illegible]d exacting at the onset—they have not learned the wisdom of tolerating faults—nothing satisfies them but perfection. Custom, which destroys illusion as to merits, is a great reconciler as to faults. So be it with the reformed Parliament and the people. We may perceive that, on the whole, liberal measures predominate in the representative assembly, but that there is little danger of their being pushed to a dangerous extreme. If the House of Lords, by a show of wisdom rather than of weakness, avoid a collision with the Commons, there is not much chance of great constitutional changes for many years. Nothing can expedite the march of the more violent radicalism, save the rashness of the more violent Toryism * * The Whigs are men the most profligate and incompetent," say some. "They are the most exemplary set of gentlemen who ever sat on the Treasury benches," say others. "As to the Tories, they are fools; and as to the Radicals, they are rogues." Good Sirs, the Tories and Radicals are much obliged to you, and return the compliment. But, talking seriously, we assure our readers we were very much struck the other day by an exhibition of *Punch*, and were at first almost inclined to believe that the pantomime was political. A very honest, dark-complexioned-looking gentleman is brought on the middle of the diminutive theatre; and the amusement afforded to the public consisted in seeing this dark-complexioned gentlemen's head buffeted first on one side and then on the other. He dances to one end of the box; a little gentleman darts forward from behind the curtain; thump, thump—the head resounds, and back our poor honest-looking devil hops to the other side: there is no hope for him—where he got two thumps before, he gets four now. His head is a pretty hard one, but no head could stand such reiterated knocks. At last comes the critical blow—down goes the devil—but there the curtain drops; and the people, who laughed heartily at the knocks, and thought them the best fun in the world. now begin to shrug up their shoulders at the consequence, and almost wish that the dark gentleman had not been thumped quite so hard nor quite so often. What do you think of this, readers? Can you see no similitude to a fact in our illustration The Whigs come forward with a plan—thump, thump. You are annihilating the monarchy; you are destroying the constitution; you are Jacobins, you are "sans culottes;" Lord Althorp is St. Just, Lord John Russell Couthon; and the only doubt is whether Lord Grey or Lord Brougham be more worthy of the title of Robespierre. So say the folks up in yon little corner to the right of Speaker's chair. The discomfited statesmen thus assailed by one part of those benches turn their heads imploringly to the other. "You Liberals!" cry the Liberals; "*you* pretend to be Liberals: you are aristocrats—tyrants; all your plans are concocted to please those infamous wretches who have been abusing you." The minister, however, has yet in the House of Commons his own party; they applaud, and he perseveres. But this is not the case in the country, nor can it ever be. There the opinions are distinct and declared—reform or no reform, movement or no movement; and whenever the people is appealed to, the party who, wishing to conciliate both opinions, has gained the affections of neither—that party is sure to disappear, trampled down in the struggle between the other two. The *juste milieu* is in the situation of Punch's devil whom the people delight in the killing of, and only commisserate when he is no more, upon the after consideration, that for so inoffensive a devil he was treated a little too roughly, and killed a little too soon. We see the destruction of the present government, unless winnowed of some men, and pursuing a skilful course through the medium of those that remain, as a matter of certainty; but we do not see it without considerable pain and a lingering regret; nor are we disposed, because we foresee its fate, to be the severer in our censure. Whatever may be their future destiny as a party, annilihated, dispersed, and condemned as they may be, and as in some things they deserve to be, posterity will owe much to the Whigs. The Catholics owe them the bill which they compelled the Tories to carry; the people owe them the bill which they carried in despite of all the power, and influence, and exertions of the Tories. Even in the present session, their measures—vacillating, unskilful, and insufficient as we deem them to be—are still measures which no other administration ever dreamed of proposing, and which have, in some degree, been rendered poor and paltry by their own previous concessions. The great fault of this year—the fault which took all grace from subsequent measures—was the fault of the Irish Coercive Bill—the fault of Mr. Stanley, who seems to delight in contrasting his singular and splendid abilities in debate, with his equally singular and startling errors in government and legislation. Is is well to repeat and to force men to remember this; for the time must come and will come quickly, in which the country and the House of Commons will have to decide between Mr. Stanley and a faction of the present administration on the one side, and public opinion and a fraction of the same administration on this division the two parties opposed will be distinct and separate; and on the triumph of either will depend the future fate and destiny of the country. But it must be a triumph that admits of no truce or concession with the enemy: for the country to enjoy tranquillity and peace, the one party must be met, combated, and crushed by the other. If the liberal party vanquish, we must have no Tory or *quasi* Tory commanders-in chief, gentlemen of the bedchamber, and ambassadors. Every engine, from the largest to the smallest, which the government employs, must be of its own pure and unadulterated metal. "You are born of the revolution," said Lucien Bonaparte to Napoleon; "govern by the revolution, or you are undone" Had Napoleon obeyed the advice, it would not have been "for Banqno's lineage that he filed his mind." So say we to the administration—"You are born of the reform; it is by the reform that you must govern." The power of a particular party only lasts so long a[illegible] of the age which called th[illegible] *August* 4.

MISCELLAN[illegible]

GASTRONOMY EXTRAORDINARY [illegible]ving the falsehood of the adage that [illegible] of a rabbit is worth two of a cat." Br[illegible] a dealer in skins, living in one of the ren[illegible] of the Faubourg St. Marceau, bethough[illegible] one day that a cat *dressed up* as a rabbit [illegible] *Cuisiniere Burgeoise* would say), might advantageously supply the place of the latter animal, and gratify, at a much cheaper rate, the innate tastewhich every honest workman of Paris has for ahare or rabbit hash. This was as far back as 1828, since which period, Bezonyhas organised in the Faubourg St. Marceau and the neighbourhood, a geneneral slaughter of those domestic animals. Moreover, he made a regular trade of them, and any individual who found means of bringing him a cat in good health, was sure to find a ready and a liberal purchaser in Bezony. In this manner, he was able to supply the *restaurateurs* with *cat-rabbits*, gutted and prepared, for 75 *centimes*, 7½d per head. In addition to that reasonable price for his merchandise, he had the skin, which he sold to his own pro[illegible] fit. Every body, if we are to believe himself [illegible] satisfied, but particularly the consumer, w[illegible] ed the flavour of the viand, and for [illegible] to the restaurateur a price yieldi[illegible] fair remuneration. Finally, h[illegible] came fatigued of her *protege*, or he b[illegible] of her favours, and abused them so far[illegible] ly, in the course of his trade, to slaught[illegible] chal animals, whose loss exciting a great sensation in the neighbourhood, first denounced him to the authorities, who were consequently obliged to take cognizance of his proceedings. In the month of May last, the Commissary of Police of the quarter having paid a visit to his establishment, found a splendid tortiseshell grimalkin, who had just breathed his last under the cruel hand of the unsparing Brutus. "Brutus," said the indignant Commissary, "'twas a brute part in thee to kill so capital a cat." This was not all, however. In an inner Chamber, nineteen flayed cats lay on a chest of drawers, with their heads and claws cut off, and otherwise fully prepared for his *extra-muros* customers. In the same chamber were found 45 catskins, and in another 18 animals not yet prepared for culinary purposes. Bezony could not deny his guilt, in presence of those confounding facts. He confessed to the Commissary that he had been for five years in the habit of supplying a number of restaurateurs at the Barriers, and several respectable individuals, against whom he refused to inform, and as the Police officer had taken up a small book in which he supposed the names of his [illegible] were inscribed, Bazony snatched it out [illegible] and tore it to pieces! For this offence [illegible] on the 23d inst., before the tribunal [illegible] Police of Paris, under the double c[illegible] cats and selling them for rabbits. H[illegible] self his cause. "I call God to witness [illegible] killed a single cat. Poor innocent c[illegible] maintain that their flesh is good, and even [illegible] some, in spite of the prejudice existing against it. Before I had tasted it, like others, I used to laugh at those who eat of it. This was very improper, to be sure, for the cat, I insist, is an animal well worthy of our *regards*." There being no proof of Brutus having slain cats with his own hands, the Court sentenced him to fifteen days' imprisonment for knowingly selling them to others as rabbits.—*Morning Herald, July* 27.

The contents of the will of the late Earl of Plymouth have partially transpired. The *Salopian Journal* of Wednesday last says, "We understand that, by the decease of the Earl of Plymouth, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, one of the Representatives of the southern division of this county, succeeds, under the will of his late noble relative, to nearly the whole of his immense estates—we believe between 40,000l. and 50,000l. per annum. Lady Harriet Clive was sister to the late Earl, and the devisee, we have heard, is to, her Ladyship (and thus to the Hon. Robert Henry Clive) for life, [illegible] to her heirs male. The extensive estates thus settl[illegible] are principally situated in Worcestershire a[illegible] Glamorganshire."—It is stated that no part of t[illegible] property of the late Earl, which it was in his pow[illegible] to bequeath, will be enjoyed by the successor to t[illegible] title. To his Countess his Lordship has left 200[illegible] per annum, in addition to her jointure of [illegible] a year; and to Viscount Holmesdale (the eld[illegible] of Earl Amherst, who married the late[illegible] mother,) property to the amount of 10,000l [illegible] is bequeathed.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

A meeting of the house of Fairlie and [illegible] which recently suspended payment, took place this morning, Sir Charles Forbes in the chair. From the statements then produced, it appeared that the total assets amounted to 1,003,000*l.*, of which were considered doubtful 541,000*l.* leaving therefore a balance of 462,000*l.* in good or supposed-to-be available assets. The debts of the firm, exclusive of bills returned to India, were stated at 863,000*l.*, and the amount of bills so returned at 181,000*l.*, making the total of debt 1,044,000*l.* In the debt included a sum of 60,000*l.* due from Messrs. Fairlie and Co. to the house of Ferguson and Co., of Calcutta, on a supposition that the bills will be honoured by the latter. It is proposed to pay to the creditors 12½ per cent. before Christmas next on the 863,000l. debts, and a hope was expressed at the meeting that 37 per cent. in addition, making in the whole 50 per cent., will ultimately be forthcoming provided the bills do not come back from Calcutta.

M. Casimir Perier, son of the late President of the Council, is definitely appointed First Secretary, of the Embassy at Brussels, in the room of M. de Tallenay. M. Egene Perier is nominated Second Secretary of the Embassy in Spain.

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